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1920 CATALOG

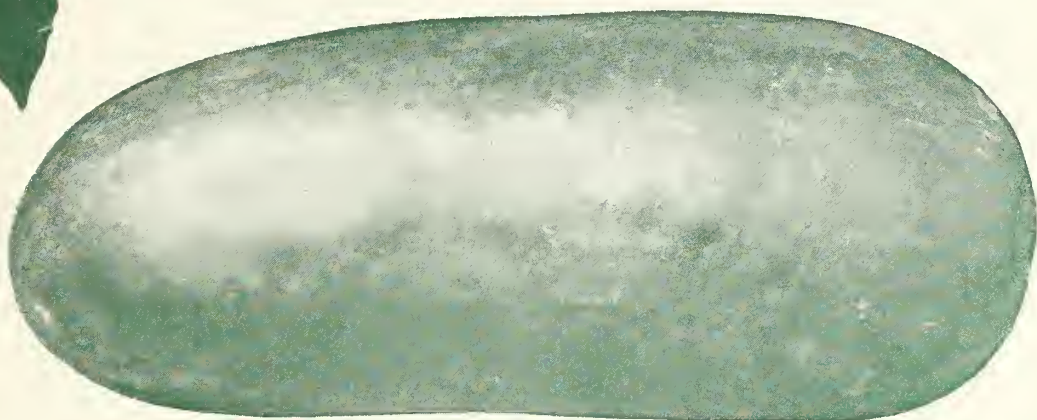


SONNY BEST TOMATO

Kimbrough-Mitchell
Seed Co.

"THE LIVE SEED HOUSE"

Meridian, Miss.



TOM WATSON WATERMELON



GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN



A Few Personal Remarks by Mr. Mitchell

AFTER having worked for some of the largest seed houses from Texas to Florida and after having investigated the possibilities of a number of locations I decided that Meridian, Mississippi, offered the greatest opportunities and that the Kimbrough Seed Company was about the best firm in the country to get lined up with and these are the reasons why I am here.

The Kimbrough Seed Company was established some nine years ago by the late Mr. J. M. Kimbrough, who started from the ground, and with the able assistance of his daughter, Miss Helen Kimbrough, built up a very thriving little seed business. Mr. Kimbrough died in 1917, and his son, W. E. Kimbrough, took charge of the business. The business continued to grow and as the close confinement did not agree with Mr. Kimbrough, he sought someone to relieve him of the work. He is now in the real estate business, where he can be out in the open practically all the time.

We reorganized the business and incorporated it under the name of the Kimbrough-Mitchell Seed Co., in July, 1919. About this time Rumble & Wensel Co. of Natchez, Mississippi, discontinued their seed department. As I had worked for them

as manager of that department for several years and was better acquainted with their customers, their wants and requirements than any one else, they turned over their mailing list and equipment to us. After our fall catalog was mailed, it certainly made me feel good to have so many of these old customers sending me their orders.

It has always been and always will be our policy to supply only the best of seed. Seed that not only stand the test of the seed analyst but the test of the farmer in the field. This is the final test and the one we are to be judged by.

I was taught long years ago that service was the foundation for all successful business enterprises. I know that the better I serve you the better I serve myself. I believe that my training, education (a graduate of the Mississippi A. and M.) and years of experience in the seed business places me in position to render a superior seed service. With this thought fresh in your mind, we hope that you will send us a nice order.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. MITCHELL, JR., Secretary and General Manager.

A YEAR ago, when the armistice was signed, few of us thought that it would take more than a few months to have the Peace Treaty ratified and for the public to get back to a pre-war basis. A glance at any daily paper will show how far wrong we were. This year has been one of "turmoil and strike." The farmers as a whole are the only class who have not been guilty, and we hope they will keep up the good work.

We had hoped to see prices on a lower basis, but it now seems to us that the world will be on a higher price level for some time to come.

The farmer has had to pay more for his land, his machinery and everything that he had to buy and he in turn has had to ask more for what he had to sell.

Of course, the seed we sell were all produced on farms and that accounts for our inability to sell at pre-war prices. High prices make it all the more important that you buy only the best of seed.



[Surcrotter Corn

SEED CORN

We pride ourselves on the quality of our Seed Corn. Not only has the writer planted and cultivated corn, but he has had courses in corn judging and has judged corn at the shows—hence we say we know good corn when we see it. We know, too, that it is not always the best looking corn that produces the best results. The climate where the corn was grown has to be taken into consideration. We urge our farmers to plant Southern Grown Seed Corn. The varieties we list will give a wide range to make your selections.

JOE L. MITCHELL, JR.

The following descriptions of Surcrotter and Ferguson Yellow Dent Corn was written when I was with Rumble & Wensel Co. I still feel the same way about these two varieties. You will too if you plant them.

SURCROTTER CORN

[FOR ALL SEASONS—QUICK—SAFE—SURE.

Plant early spring to late in summer.

This truly wonderful variety of Corn was originated in Texas about twelve years ago. Since that time it has been grown with wonderful success throughout the entire South.

It is the hardest corn, can stand more dry weather and make more corn on poor, thin land than any other corn we have ever sold. It is such a rare occurrence that any one has ever failed to produce a satisfactory yield with this corn, that it was given the most fitting name, SURCROTTER. Owing to the fact that it can be planted any time from early spring to late summer it is also known as ALL SEASONS.

So many of our customers who have been growing Corn all their lives and who have tried all other varieties insist that Surcrotter is absolutely the one best variety that we are giving it the first place in our catalog, and should have first place on your farm.

Our Surcrotter Corn has brought us more unsolicited testimonials than any seed corn we have ever handled; have never received a single solitary complaint—not one.

Thousands of farmers have tried Surcrotter from all parts of the South and everywhere it has made good. It is a most vigorous grower with great vitality to withstand the varying conditions to be found in the South.

Surcrotter is especially adapted to old, poor, thin, worn-out land, but it will give correspondingly big yields when planted on rich bottom lands. It is called "Surcrotter" because it is a sure cropper. It can be planted in the spring at the regular corn planting time or it can be planted in late summer on potato land or on wheat or oat stubble. It was planted on July 27, 1916, in Yazoo County, Mississippi, and matured before frost. Mexican June Corn planted the same day was barely in roasting ear stage when frost caught it.

While Surcrotter has all the advantages of being a drought resister, tiding over hot, dry weather even better than the Mexican June Corn, it has a stalk no taller than ordinary corn. The ears are good sized, being stocky and well formed. The cob is white and there are from 12 to 14 rows of large white grains that have good depth for such a quick maturing corn. If you do not include Surcrotter in your spring planting be sure to get some for late planting.

Surcrotter makes the sweetest roasting ears of any corn that we have ever seen and we have eaten roasting ears from Surcrotter corn just 60 days from date of planting.

We cannot recommend Surcrotter Corn too highly to our customers.

Prices: Pkt., 10c; 11 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid: 14 lbs., \$1.25; 56 lbs., \$4.50; 112 lbs., \$8.75.

Ferguson's Yellow Dent

THE HEAVIEST YIELDING VARIETY OF YELLOW CORN EVER INTRODUCED IN THE SOUTH

We have heard people say: "I have tried the Yellow Dent and it didn't do so well." They had tried some variety of Yellow Dent Corn, possibly unacclimated Northern grown seed, but they had not tried FERGUSON'S YELLOW DENT or they would have had a different story to tell. It has always been strange how many people think that "Yellow Dent" is the name of a variety of corn. There are almost as many varieties of Yellow Dent as there are of White Dent Corn. Practically all of the corn we have in the South is dent corn. As soon as anyone could see a sample of Ferguson's great big, deep yellow grains, they would want some of the seed. We sold it in almost every direction, to the Delta farmers, to the Hill farmers, to big farmers and to little farmers. And we have never had a single complaint. Everybody that planted it is well pleased with it. Mr. Jesse Bridges of Holmesville, Miss., says: "Talk up your Ferguson's Yellow Dent. It is the best corn I ever planted." Mr. R. P. Gibson of Sibley, Miss., says: "It is good enough for me." It will be good enough for you too. Read the description and send us your order RIGHT NOW.

This is the one most popular variety of yellow dent corn planted in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Everyone who sees it recognizes its fine qualities. The Arkansas Experiment Station with its eleven sub-stations tested this variety along with a number of other standard varieties from the South and from the North and when the yields were averaged up Ferguson's Yellow Dent stood at the head of the list.

There is a demand for yellow corn in New Orleans every year for export. The corn raised in the South is especially desirable for this purpose as it does not contain as much moisture as the Northern Corn and we would be glad to see a large acreage of Ferguson's Yellow Dent planted for this purpose. It is well adapted to the varying soils and climates found in the South. Whenever we are called upon to name a yellow dent corn that will be most satisfactory for a wide variety of soils and seasons we always name Ferguson's Yellow Dent.

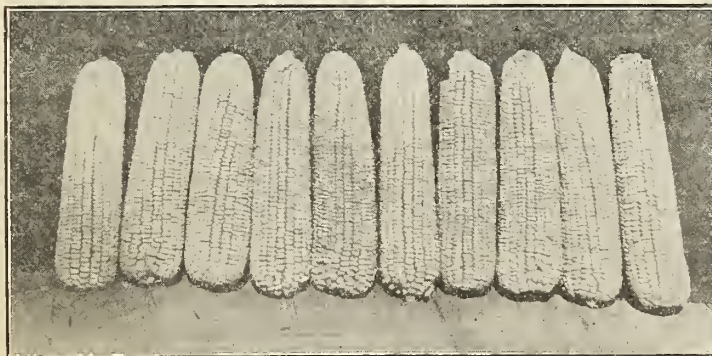
Ferguson's Yellow Dent is a medium, early maturing variety. The ears are medium size, stocky, unusually heavy for their size, well protected at the tip by a tight fitting shuck which serves to protect it against the weevil. The cob is a deep red covered by large, broad, deep golden yellow grains that make a most beautiful sample of shelled corn. **Don't make the mistake of planting Northern grown yellow corn** when we can supply you this high-yielding, drought-resisting, Southern grown, acclimated Ferguson's Yellow Dent Seed Corn. Prices: Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid: 14 lbs., \$1.25; 56 lbs., \$4.50; 112 lbs., \$8.75.

Mosby's Prolific.—This variety of corn is so well known throughout the South that we are not going to take a whole lot of space to tell you all about how good it is. It is the Granddaddy of all the Prolific varieties of corn and few if any of the other varieties which have sprung from it are quite as good as the original. It is a great corn for the South. It is very prolific, having from two to four, sometimes more ears to the stalk. Our stock is raised in Lauderdale county, where this corn originated and you cannot find as good Mosby Corn anywhere as is raised by our farmers in this county. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 14 lbs., \$1.15; 56 lbs., \$4.00.

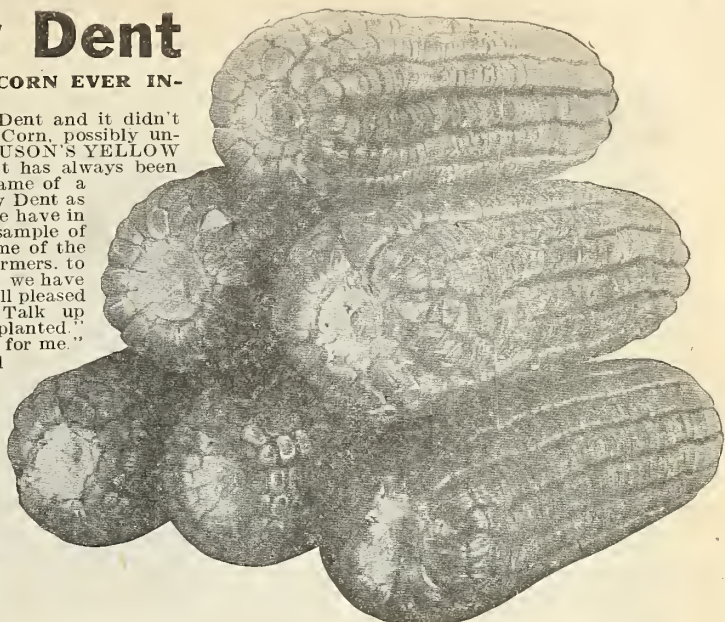
Johnston's Prolific.—An excellent prolific, having from two to five ears to the stalk. This corn is probably the highest bred prolific in this section. It is not so soft as the Mosby and not quite as hard as the Hasting's Corn. Johnston's Corn has won first premium at all the fairs during the past few years and we recommend it to all our friends. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 14 lbs., \$1.25; 56 lbs., \$4.50.

Champion Early White Dent.—The earliest big ear white corn in the South. Champion Early White Dent is a safe crop to plant anywhere. It adapts itself to soils of any degree of fertility. On rich lands Champion will make enormous yields, and on thin land it adapts itself to hard conditions, and will come nearer to making a crop than any other corn you can plant.

It is an Early White Dent, coming in almost as early as the Adams Early, but much larger; sample ears have been shown us 14 inches in length and 3 1/4 inches in diameter. For stock feeding it is very valuable; coming as it does, at a time when all fodder is very short, it fills a breach which all stock feeders can appreciate. Again, it is a corn that has made itself before the hot, dry weather and when other field varieties must make their growth. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 14 lbs., \$1.15; 56 lbs., \$4.00.



Champion Early White Dent



Ferguson's Yellow Dent

Mexican June.—We will be glad to quote Mexican June when you are ready to buy. Advise us.

Magnolia Paymaster.—This is an absolutely 95 to 100 per cent two-eared corn—many of the stalks with three good ears. A deep, white grain on a very small bright red cob. Stands the drought; has a short, stocky stalk; does not blow down easily, and will mature in any part of the United States where Boone County White will grow.

Big yielder. 75 to 125 bushels to the acre, according to soil. One of the highest feeding varieties and best milling corn on earth. Never fails to make a crop. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. By freight or express—14 lbs., \$1.25; 56 lbs., \$4.50.

Reid's Early Yellow Dent.—Ears medium size, light yellow grain and small red cob. Matures in 85 to 90 days. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c, postpaid. By freight or express—14 lbs., \$1.00; 56 lbs., \$3.75.

Iowa Gold Mine.—Large ears; grains are a bright golden yellow; matures in about 100 days. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c, postpaid. By express or freight—14 lbs., \$1.00; 56 lbs., \$3.75.

White Snowflake.—A very fine field sort, especially adapted to the South because of its earliness, productiveness and fine quality. Its growth is from seven to eight feet, producing two ears to the stalk, which are very large. Excellent for roasting ears. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. By express or freight—14 lbs., \$1.15; 56 lbs., \$4.00.

Hickory King Corn.—A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c. By freight or express—14 lbs., \$1.10; 56 lbs., \$4.25.

St. Charles White, Red Cob.—A large, medium late, tall growing variety, producing an abundance of fodder. The ears are very large, both in length and circumference. The grains are long, broad, deep and firmly set in a medium large red cob. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. By express or freight—14 lbs., \$1.10; 56 lbs., \$4.00.

Tennessee White, Red Cob.—An extra large field corn; grains long, broad and evenly lined on large red cob. The ears of this sort will run from 9 to 12 inches long and have from 18 to 20 rows. It is a rather late maturing sort, but for bottom land and main crop this corn cannot be excelled. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. By express or freight—14 lbs., \$1.10; 56 lbs., \$4.00.

Bloody Butcher.—An old standard and a mighty good variety. Description: This productive, largekerneled corn matures in about 120 days from planting. The ear tapers slightly, is well formed, and averages 9 to 11 inches long, 7 1/2 to 8 inches in circumference, and weighs 14 to 18 ounces each. The ears contain 14 to 18 rows of beautiful dark red kernels, capped slightly with yellow; large size; set closely on a red cob of medium large size, with a well developed ear shank. It is a good drought resister. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. By express or freight—14 lbs., \$1.00; 56 lbs., \$4.25.

White Rice Pop Corn.—Standard variety. Heavy yielder; good popper. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

PLANT GOOD SEED

Nothing is more vital—nothing more important to this country at the present time than raising maximum crops. But to do this you must plant GOOD SEED. You cannot afford to take chances with inferior seeds of doubtful value. It is a duty you owe yourself—a duty you owe to your country—to see that your seeds are the best.

COTTON SEED

Never before have we seen such a scramble for Cotton Seed and never before have we seen good, sound cotton seed so hard to secure. We got in the market early and got our supply before the rains destroyed the crop. This not only insured the quality of our seed but enabled us to buy at a considerably lower price than many had to pay. We are not profiteers.

The varieties we list are all standard. No new untried varieties for you to experiment with. You need not be afraid of anything you see listed in our catalog. We cannot afford to have you take chances at our expense. We want to keep your business.

Cotton mills paying as high as \$1.25 per pound for cotton and oil mills paying \$125.00 per ton for seed. Looks like the cotton farmer is coming into his own.



Wannamaker's Pedigreed Cleveland Big Boll Cotton

WANNAMAKER'S PEDIGREED CLEVELAND BIG BOLL

This cotton has made good in and out of boll-weevil territory. See cut on front cover page. This shows a field of Wannamaker's Imp. Cleveland Big Boll on our contract seed farms, produced an average of 1,500 lbs. of seed cotton per acre (bale of 500 lbs.) under boll-weevil conditions; this photograph was made after the first picking. You will note empty cotton burs.

Multipled from a single stalk selection after six years of scientific plant to row breeding. The best all-round cotton in the South today, boll-weevil or no boll-weevil.

Pedigreed and true to the type throughout; weed growth unlike other strains, stalks medium to small, strong and erect and as broad as high; three to four primary limbs form low down; fruit spurs numerous; long and closely jointed; bolls equi-distant and evenly distributed over the entire plant, as thickly set as bolls of small balled cotton; large 60 average size to the pound, open perfectly, five locked, easy to pick; with storm resistance; free from boll rot; lint of fine quality and one inch in length; seed of medium size, gray, fuzzy; foliage medium to light, dark green, very early and sets fruit closely and rapidly from bottom to top crop, which is never caught by frost and can be picked early in boll-weevil territory. Money cannot buy better Cleveland Big Boll Cotton Seed than what we have to offer. The lint is of good length, heavy and strong in texture, turning out 36 to 38%.

Protect Your Valuable Cotton Crop by Spraying with Calcium Arsenate—Write us for Prices on it and Sprayers—As Necessary as Good Cultivation.

Besides the advantages of the greatest productivity, highest percentage of lint, large bolls, etc., of our PEDIGREED CLEVELAND, it has special advantages over other strains for boll-weevil territory. Its advantage as to earliness is equal to that of King, Simpkins and other similar varieties, with much greater productivity and ease of picking on account of large bolls. The great susceptibility of Cook's Improved, and its other synonyms, Brown No. 1 and Summeror's Half and Half, to boll-rot or anthracnose make it much more desirable to these. Its special advantages over other strains of Cleveland for boll-weevil conditions are as follows: It is not only much earlier, but on account of being PEDIGREE-Cotton, each plant matures early and opens over the entire plant at the same time. In other strains some plants mature early and some late, and the cotton from the late maturing ones is lost. This uniformity of maturity is of undoubted advantage in gathering up all the cotton early and plowing under the stalks.

WE ARE NOT THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE in the South, but man, how we are growing—300% more business in 1919 than in 1918. Guess the reason. We have the seed, poultry supplies, insecticides, etc. Our goods are the best, our service is the best and our prices right. What more can you ask for?

Another special advantage of our Big Boll Cotton over the small-balled cotton (which we have not stated) is not only its much greater ease of gathering on account of size of boll, but its more perfect gathering, on account of more perfect opening of bolls and lack of nappiness. Much cotton is left in fields by laborers when there is imperfect opening of bolls, small bolls, and nappiness.

We are truly proud of the fine reports of satisfactory yields of our Wannamaker's Improved Pedigreed Cleveland Big Boll Cotton, but this is as it should be, for there is not a more competent nor more painstaking plant breeder in the South than the man who grows this seed for us.

We have many reports from boll-weevil territory of a bale and more per acre.

Sell the old "run-out" seed, replace your second and third year seed with our especially selected bred up Wannamaker's Pedigreed Cleveland Big Boll Cotton—such is really worth \$5.00 per bushel—but our prices are very reasonable—see price list. Limited stock—book your order early and avoid being disappointed.

Herc's what one customer writes:

"I am greatly pleased with the Wannamaker's Improved Cleveland Big Boll Cotton I got from you last year. The percentage of lint is fine and I have made more cotton per acre from your seed this year than from any other variety that I have planted. I will continue planting your seed as this variety has given me entire satisfaction."

Our grower of this seed has been having five times as much seed to sell as he had this season. Rains ruined all but the first picking. We wanted more seed than he could supply. This seed is EXTRA FINE and it will pay you to plant it.

Herc's another:

Gentlemen—We are more than pleased with your Pedigreed Wannamaker Cleveland Big Boll Cotton Seed. We tried this as an experiment this season, only planted about ten acres of this particular seed, and we believe we will gather 12 bales from the 10 acres; you seem to have a splendid cotton in this particular selection. We think so much of same that we will plant 100 acres next season, using your Pedigreed Wannamaker Cleveland Big Boll.

Yours truly, F. P.

Prices: 7½ lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By express or freight—15 lbs., \$2.25; 30 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$12.50; 300 lbs., \$36.00.

Junk's, La.
The Wannamaker's Pedigreed Cleveland Big Boll Cotton you sold me is certainly coming along. Is nearly twice the size of other cotton planted at the same time and in same field.
J. A. S.

New Light, La.
The land I had in Mitchell's Reimproved Early King Cotton made more per acre than any other cotton planted on my place.
J. W. O.

I.W. Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton

North Carolina grown and improved.

The most popular small boll, short staple, light foliage variety in the South today.

Record yield of 1,640 lbs. from one acre.

As is usually the case, we have had more trouble getting enough seed of this wonderful variety of cotton than we have ever had selling what we bought. Mr. Mitchell could not begin to fill our requirements this season. When you read the following description of this cotton you will see why it is in such demand. We also have a little folder, "How We Whipped the Boll-Weevil to a Frazzle." It will tell you much more. Send for a copy, it is free.

We believe that this one variety of cotton has done more toward helping the South combat the boll-weevil than any other agency that has been employed. There are many varieties of cotton on the market and a number of them are thoroughly reliable when average conditions of fertility, rainfall and climate are considered. However, since the advent of the boll-weevil all other conditions have become secondary to this devastating pest.

A cotton which is not a quick and prolific boll-maker cannot produce a paying crop in boll-weevil districts, because the only practical and certain way to whip the boll-weevil is to plant a hardy, prolific and quick maturing variety and rush it through to maturity before many generations of boll-weevil have had time to come forth. Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton is just such a cotton. It has been making a good crop of cotton wherever planted in spite of the boll-weevil.

Has been making larger yields of cotton to the acre since the advent of the boll-weevil than many of the other varieties produced before the boll-weevil. It is so early and so prolific and sets so many more bolls than any other variety that even in the worst infected districts of Louisiana it has been making a bale to the acre.

Taking the averages for the past few years, this cotton has proven far more dependable and profitable than any other variety. It required fifteen years of selecting, proving and re-selecting before Mr. Mitchell succeeded in perfecting his wonderful improved cotton. A



small boll, short staple variety; "very early;" "very prolific;" it beats the weevil to a frazzle." This cotton is today the peer of any cotton, for it blooms in 60 days, and is ready for picking in about 115 to 120 days. Aside from the fact that it beats the boll-weevil, this variety is free of boll rot, rust and cotton wilt. It matures about twice as many bolls as any ordinary cotton and the storm resistance is great. Mr. Mitchell is improving his seed each year in North Carolina.

We realize that you are not interested in what this cotton has done in North Carolina, but you would like to know what it has done in your section. Read the testimonials; some of them may have come right from your home. We have hundreds and hundreds of them from all sections.

We can ship seed direct from Youngsville, N. C., if desired, though we would advise having shipment made from Meridian to save time in transportation. Speaking of transportation reminds us to advise early orders, as all transportation companies are way behind with freight and time will be required to catch up.

Prices: 7½ lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By freight or express—15 lbs., \$1.75; 30 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$11.00; 300 lbs., \$30.00.

Money Maker Cotton

We have been selling more and more Money Maker Cotton each year since boll-weevil reached this territory. The picture of the stalk here gives you an idea as to why this is the case: 149 bolls and countless numbers of squares and blooms on one stalk. Hundreds of our Louisiana customers are making a bale and more to the acre from Money Maker right in the heart of the boll-weevil district.

It is early and very prolific, the bolls are medium in size and the lint is good, usually 7-8 to 1 inch; a 40 to 43% lint cotton. The seed which we offer are grown in South Carolina above the boll-weevil district and from one of the very best strains in the country.

On account of the size and color of Money Maker Cotton Seed it is sometimes called "Little Green Seed." The seeds are small to medium, mostly green, some green to white, some brown with a few black.

Money Maker is also sold under the name of "BANK ACCOUNT," but regardless of the name under which it is sold, it is one of the standard varieties both in and out of the boll-weevil territory, and we do not believe that anyone would make a mistake in planting our MONEY MAKER COTTON SEED. Tried out under all sorts of soil conditions and has made good.

Our Money Maker Cotton is grown in South Carolina. We have been handling the same growers' seed for the past ten years, and have yet to receive one complaint of any kind. We could name hundreds of satisfied planters in Louisiana and Mississippi that have been planting our selection of Money Maker Cotton Seed for many years. Only a few thousand bushels to sell this season; order early so that you will not be disappointed as many were last season.

It is the early wise buyer that will get the best of our selected seeds; if interested write us now—avoid embargoes—government regulations—transportation delays.

Prices: 7½ lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. By freight or express—15 lbs., \$1.75; 30 lbs., \$3.25; 100 lbs., \$11.00; 300 lbs., \$30.00.



MONEY MAKER COTTON
149 bolls and hundreds of squares and blooms

The seed I bought of you have given satisfaction. The Mitchell's Re-Improved Early King Cotton is all you recommend it to be. The Japanese Sorghum is fine. I have the best stock of Improved Mosby Corn I have ever grown.

Delta, La.

R. C. W.

LESPEDeza (JAPAN CLOVER) THE SOUTH'S GREATEST LEGUMINOUS HAY AND PASTURE CROP

Alfalfa is good in some sections of the South. Red Clover is a favorite in some sections. Crimson Clover and Alsike Clover all have their places and ought to be planted more than they are, but the one best leguminous hay and pasture crop for the entire South is the Lespedeza plant.

Lespedeza is one of the most important leguminous crops grown in the South today. It is especially adapted to old worn-out pastures and neglected fields; builds them up and makes them profitable. Good to sow on the hillsides to stop the washing. All kinds of live stock relish Lespedeza, and its feeding value is almost equal that of Alfalfa.

Lespedeza is an annual and reseeds itself when once established. Sow in the spring after ground warms up by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Sow not less than one bushel of 25 pounds per acre of the very best re-cleaned seed obtainable. We recommend our Wheelbarrow seeder. Roll the field or cover seed lightly with harrow. Lespedeza and Burr Clover and Bermuda Grass mixed make the best pasture obtainable. **They give grazing the whole year round.** Sow the Lespedeza seed on the Bermuda sod in the spring, March or April, and thoroughly harrow the sod; sow the Burr Clover in July, August or September. The Burr Clover comes up in the fall before the Bermuda and Lespedeza die and furnishes pasture all the winter until after they come out again in the spring. It reseeds itself and dies down in May. No Southern farmer should be without such pastures.

Lespedeza is a very valuable crop when sown with Oats or other small grain crop. Plant the grain in the fall and then sow the Lespedeza grain in the spring, using about 25 pounds (1 bushel) to the acre. This does not interfere with the grain in the least, and after it is taken off you have a fine crop of Lespedeza already started. You can either graze it or leave it for hay.

One of our customers, Mr. J. C. Harper, Fayette, Miss., made an average of 2.62 tons of Lespedeza hay to the acre last season and it was as fine hay as anyone would want to see. A previous season our customer, R. D. Wells of Arkansas, had two acres to yield four tons each; average for 26 acres was two tons per acre.

When once established on a piece of land, Lespedeza does not



Lespedeza—the best Clover for the entire South

have to be reseeded—it takes care of itself. It will make enough seed even under most adverse conditions to come again the next year.

Lespedeza Hay well cured hasn't one single objectionable feature. As will be shown by the Mississippi Agricultural analysis, Lespedeza Hay ranks in feeding value with the famed Alfalfa. If you haven't Lespedeza on your farm you should sow same this spring. We are the South's largest dealer in Lespedeza. Our "Cream of the Crop" contracts with our reliable growers are very exacting—our pan seed contracts call for new crop, re-cleaned, strictly mowing machine pan caught seed, large, fully matured seed—that is what we call our "Cream of the Crop Grade." One of our growers wrote us: "This kind of seed is worth \$1.00 per bushel more than just ordinary Lespedeza Seed." Even if the seed costs as much as \$10.00 per bushel, and it takes a bushel to the acre, the first cutting will pay for the cost of seed and leave a profit besides. Prices: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid. By freight or express—12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., \$4.75; 25 lbs. (bu.), \$8.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

We want your business and you want the kind of seed we sell. We will meet you half way. Send us your order.

Alfalfa

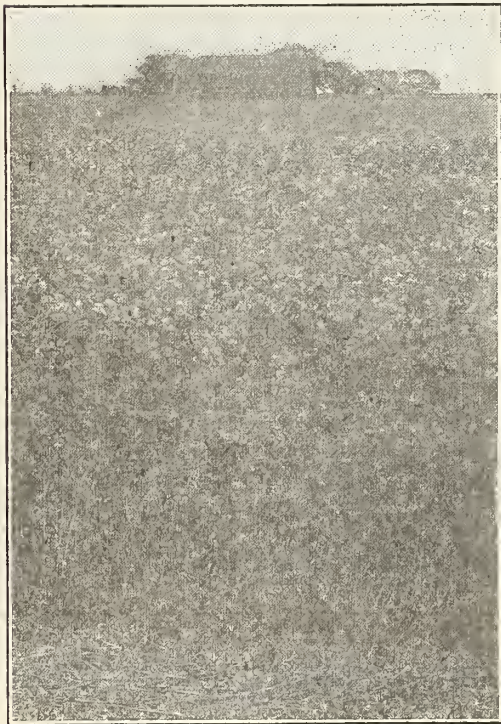
A few years ago the farmers in the delta sections of Louisiana and Mississippi would have all told you that they could not grow Alfalfa. A great many will tell you that now. However, there are thousands and thousands of acres of the finest Alfalfa that the writer has ever seen, right in these sections. And by the way, I have seen some Alfalfa fields. I used to work for Col. R. E. Smith, familiarly known as the "Alfalfa King." He had fields of 1,500 to 2,000 acres of Alfalfa in one body. I was making a trip through East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, and saw a field of Alfalfa that was nearly waist high and as pretty as ever grew. This was on very ordinary looking land. This field was planted last fall. The ground was in fine shape and that Alfalfa has been doing some growing. It just did me good to see such a crop on that land. But, when we think of how much more Alfalfa could be grown in the South than is grown, and how much of this \$35.00 to \$40.00 hay has been shipped in from the west, it doesn't make us feel like our farmers are always making the best of their opportunities.

There is nothing so mysterious about growing Alfalfa. If your soil is well drained, fairly fertile and the seed beds properly prepared, you will be surprised to see how fast the plant will grow. Have your land broken long enough before seeding time for the ground to resettle and recompact. Keep the surface for an inch or an inch and a half deep well pulverized with the harrow so that when the seed is planted it will reach the moisture and germinate promptly. The tap root will reach this firm soil and come in contact with the plant foods which are in solution and the plant grows right on off. If, however, your land has just recently been broken and you smooth off the surface and plant your seed, the tap root does not find anchorage and does not come in contact with the soil moisture. No matter how much plant food there may be in this kind of land, the young plants will starve to death if they do not come in contact with it.

After your land has been prepared as suggested above, sow about 20 pounds of good seed to the acre, broadcast, preferably with a wheelbarrow seeder; drag this in with a tree top or section harrow with the teeth set very shallow, and if a roller is convenient it is a good idea to follow with it. Alfalfa will not do well in acid soils, so if your soil is acid apply lime enough to correct this. Prices: Lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid. 100 lbs., about \$45.00. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Use Mulford Culture for inoculating Alfalfa seed.

Don't send to Oklahoma or Colorado for Alfalfa Hay that can be grown at home.



Alfalfa

This little bag of seed signifies that we are members of the Southern Seedsmen's Association, organized for the improvement and advancement of the seed business in the South. Be sure the man who you buy your seed from is a member of the association. It is a measure of protection against fraud.



RED CLOVER

We have been urging our farmers to grow these food and feed crops for a number of years, crops that not only feed the stock but help feed the land as well. Cotton has been our Kaiser so long that it has been a hard job for us to take hold of other crops with anything but a very doubting heart and hand. Cotton is a mighty good crop for the Southern farmer; don't think we are trying to deny that, but cotton, cotton and then more cotton has just played havoc with some of our very best soils. We have been growing cotton with Western mules fed on Western corn and oats for which we paid a big part of our cotton crop, many times, before the cotton crop was planted.

Conditions have been changed now, however. We are not only growing clover crops, but are growing some of them in such quantities that last season we shipped thousands of pounds of clover seed to Western connections.

Red Clover is one of the favorites with our Mississippi and Louisiana farmers. One of our good friends who moved to Claiborne county, Mississippi, from Illinois a few years ago planted a large field of Red Clover, and two years ago he cleared \$106.00 an acre on this clover without taking into consideration the value of the nitrogen this clover had stored away in the soil for the next crop, whatever it might be.

Our sales of Red Clover are increasing each season; each of our Red Clover customers is increasing his feed supply and his soil fertility each season.

Red Clover is really a perennial plant with us. That is, the same plant will grow for four or five years. It makes its best growth on fertile, well drained land containing abundant lime and reasonably free from weeds, but can hold its own better than Alfalfa in this respect. To low, poorly drained soils it is not as well adapted as Alsike Clover.

The best time to plant Red Clover is six or eight weeks before frost, though it may be planted in spring. Try to get Red Clover Seed in the ground early so they will come up ahead of weed and grass seed. The seeds are small and it requires only 12 to 15 pounds to plant an acre. If planted with Barley, Oats or other grain about half this amount is enough. Cover the seed about 1 to 1½ inches. If soil is very loose roll it. Seeds are hard and require a good deal of moisture to germinate them.

If you have not grown Crimson, Red, White or Alsike Clover on your land, better inoculate your seed with the Mulford Culture described on another page. Pound, 75c, postpaid. Write for prices when ready to buy.



Melilotus

(Sweet Clover.)

While there are several varieties of the sweet clovers, only one, Melilotus Alba, or White Blooming Sweet Clover, is of any importance. When young, Melilotus very much resembles alfalfa, and is often mistaken for it. It is used for green manuring, to prevent washing along hill-sides, for a honey plant and for forage, though stock do not like it much to begin with and have to be forced to eat it. It will grow on land that is too thin to produce alfalfa, and as the same bacteria that grows on sweet clover also grows on alfalfa, it is often used to inoculate land for alfalfa. It is a great soil renovator and likes a lime soil. Melilotus may be sown any time from April until the middle of October, using 20 pounds to the acre. It does not bloom the first year, but the second year it re-seeds itself and dies down. Write for prices.



A Field of Red Clover

Burr Clover Burr Clover is an annual and should be planted in August or September. It comes up after the first rains, grows all winter and re-seeds itself before dying down in May. Every Bermuda Grass pasture should have some Burr Clover sowed on it; this is explained under "Lespedeza." There are two varieties of Burr Clover, but the Southern Spotted Leaf is the hardier of the two and should be planted whenever procurable. We get out special literature and quote prices on this in the summer. Write us later.

Alsike Clover During the last few years Alsike has been gaining in popularity throughout the South and the acreage has been greatly increased. It is a perennial, one planting lasting for five or six years. It is especially adapted to wet soils and to soils too low in humus to produce red clover. It is harder than red clover and the hay is richer than that of red clover, pound for pound, but the Alsike does not produce as much to the acre. The plants are tall and slender and unless planted with some other crop it is apt to lodge (fall) badly. All classes of live stock prefer the Alsike to red clover, but it should not be fed alone for any great length of time, for it will produce sores on both horses and mules. The seed is much smaller than that of red clover and four to eight pounds to the acre is sufficient. What is said in regard to the seeding of red clover is also applicable to Alsike. Pound, 75c, postpaid. Write for prices.

Vetches Hairy Vetch is without question one of the most important winter growing leguminous forage crops for the South. It may be sown on Bermuda Grass sod during the summer to furnish winter grazing, or it may be sown in the fall with the small grain crops. Our Fall Catalog will give you full information and prices on the seed of Hairy Vetch. Don't forget to write for our Fall Catalog.

Spring Vetch For those who for any reason failed to get in a field of Winter Vetch we have a Smooth or Spring Vetch which is very much like the Hairy Vetch and can be planted in spring in small grain. Will make a wonderful growth, and furnish excellent feed as well as fertilize the soil. Prices: Lb., 35c, postpaid. 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

Peanuts

For medium, light, loamy or sandy soils, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They will make from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre on land that is too thin to grow corn more than a knee high. Some of those who have tried peanuts

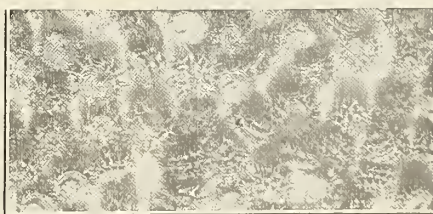
claim that they will produce more than a thousand pounds of pork to the acre on land that will not make fifteen bushels of corn.

Peanut hay ranks with alfalfa in feeding value, and about a ton to the acre can be produced in addition to the peanuts. Peanuts may be planted between the corn rows, or they may be planted on wheat or oat stubble in May or June in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart and about 8 to 10 inches apart in the drill. Cultivate about as you would cotton, running a cultivator several times to keep the soil loose and to keep the moisture in. Some people think that the blooms should be covered, but this is a mistake as the stems bury themselves if the soil is loose. Peanuts do best in an alkali soil, and it is a good idea to dress your land with lime if there is a deficiency.

Spanish Peanuts The Spanish Peanut is, perhaps, the most widely known and the most largely grown variety of peanuts in the South. While they are smaller than the other varieties, they are much sweeter and finer flavored, making them quite popular with the peanut factories, and their heavy yielding qualities make them quite popular with the stock farmers. One-fourth bushel in the pods will seed an acre. 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. By freight or express—10 lbs., 25c per lb.; 25 lbs., 22½c per lb.; 50 lbs., 21c per lb.; 100 lbs., 20c per lb.

Large Virginia or Jumbo Peanuts The most popular variety for human consumption, the kind to sell to the peanut parcher. Lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

Tennessee Red Peanuts One of the best varieties for the South. It has the flavor of the Spanish and is almost as large as the Virginia. The pods are long and well filled with nuts of bright red skin. Very desirable for eating. Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.



Burr Clover Seed



Field of Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans

seed are required to the acre, and when broadcasted 60 to 90 pounds. They may be planted any time after danger of frost is over, ranging from early spring until middle summer, when they are often planted on wheat and oat stubble. Do not cover Soy Beans deep; one-half inch is sufficient. There are a number of varieties of Soy Beans, but the Mammoth Yellow is generally considered the best. Prices: 10 lb. lots, about 10c. Write for prices.

Mammoth Yellow Soy or Soja Bean

A GREAT SOIL IMPROVER AND AN EXCELLENT SUMMER FORAGE CROP

The use of this crop has increased so rapidly within the last few years that it is very hard to find a community where they are not being grown, and wherever they are grown once they are grown always. Both for forage and bean crop, they are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact, it is claimed by many that the Soy Beans when cured with the beans on furnish a perfectly balanced ration. Experiments show that 1 bushel of Soy Beans has a feeding value of 2 bushels of corn, and that a ton of Soy Bean meal is equal to a ton of cottonseed meal in protein. You can't plant too many acres in Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans.

Soy Beans do well on both light and heavy soils. They are great land improvers and are excellent for ridding land of weeds and grass. Soy Beans are very hardy, resisting drouth and hot weather better than most any other crop and yet they can stand large amounts of water without apparent injury. A mixture of Cow Peas and Soy Beans one-half to two-thirds beans, balance Cow Peas, is highly recommended. The beans growing upright keep the Cow Peas off the ground. Sow broadcast or with a grain drill stopping up every other hole. Cut when the leaves of the beans begin to turn yellow. Partly cure in the swath and finish curing in the cock. This mixture makes an excellent dairy feed and will keep stock in good shape even when doing hard work. This mixture can be grown on land that is too thin for a profitable grass crop. Soy Beans are often planted in corn just the same as Cow Peas. When planted in rows 20 to 30 pounds of

Velvet Beans

The Velvet Bean has gotten to be such a staple crop in the South that we hardly deem it necessary to give any argument in its favor. Mr. E. B. Ferris, Director McNeil Branch Experiment Station at McNeil, Miss., has issued a very comprehensive bulletin on the Velvet Bean. We advise our friends to get a copy. Write E. R. Lloyd, Director Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Mississippi, for Bulletin No. 179.

In conclusion, Mr. Ferris has this to say of the Velvet Bean: After fifteen years' experience on the cut-over lands of South Mississippi—and these lands are representative of millions of acres of land in other Southern states—the writer believes that cattle and hogs with corn and velvet beans will come nearer solving the problem of profitable agriculture for the section as a whole than all other things combined. From this statement it is not intended, however, that inference shall be made that there is not great value in many other crops for field cultivation or for pasture.

As a matter of fact, a great many other crops that grow well on such soils, such as oats, peas, soy beans, peanuts, sorghum, lespedeza, and some of the clovers will greatly add to the possibilities of the two major crops, but with the exception of lespedeza for meadows and pasture, we believe the acreage devoted to corn and beans should generally equal that of all the others combined under average conditions. With corn and beans to furnish concentrates and some roughage, lespedeza for hay, and other crops mentioned as supplementary thereto, there is no reason why the small two-horse farmer, who now and always will do the most of the actual work of developing these lands, may not so increase his income as to be able to live in a way that others, seeing his good work, may be willing to do likewise, and in the end develop at least a part of the millions of acres of our idle lands.—Bulletin 179, Mississippi Exp. Sta.

We have seen all varieties of Velvet Beans tried throughout the entire South from Texas to Florida. After taking all the desirable and objectionable qualities of each into consideration, we have eliminated all except two varieties—the Osceola and the Early Speckled.

Our Velvet Beans are grown by an expert at the business. They are all hand-picked before frost, which insures getting only well matured beans of high germination. There is quite a difference in the beans picked before frost and often they may look alike, but they do not germinate as well.

Stock prefer the Early Speckled and will eat them before they do the Osceola, but the Osceola is the best keeper.

Early Speckled or 90-Day Velvet Beans

We have long recognized the great value of the Velvet Bean where the season was long enough for it to mature, but the ordinary Velvet Bean requires such a long time to mature that it has not been a very profitable crop except in the Southern half of the Gulf States. In these sections it has made enormous yields of forage, and it is one of the greatest soil renovators yet known.

In the Early Speckled or 90-Day Velvet Bean we have a variety that matures in about 90 to 100 days, and can be grown in almost any part of the South. It is a cross between the old Florida Speckled Velvet Bean and the Yokohama Beans.

The 90-Day Bean may be planted in April or May in the drill with corn or in rows close to the corn, preferably after a rain, and cover shallow. The cultivation of the corn does the rest. The beans will begin to mature in July and will have about finished maturing October 1st or before frost in any section of the Southern States. When through maturing, the leaves fall off, permitting sunshine, and "opening up" so that the corn can be gathered without having to hunt for it. The Early Speckled or 90-Day Bean has been thoroughly tried out and found to be the best thing on the market. One of our friends writes us: "You will have a prosperous people when you get them to growing the Early Speckled Velvet Bean." You can make about a ton of hay to the acre and at the same time they help the corn. One bushel will plant three or four acres.

Our seeds are nicely recleaned and put up in good strong bags.

Again we quote Director Ferris: "The writer, after fifteen years' experience in growing corn and beans, has come to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method is to plant either alternate rows of corn and beans, or two rows of corn to one of beans, planting the corn as early as possible with the beans a few weeks later, and covering the beans with a cultivator as the corn is worked, or better, using a regular bean planter."

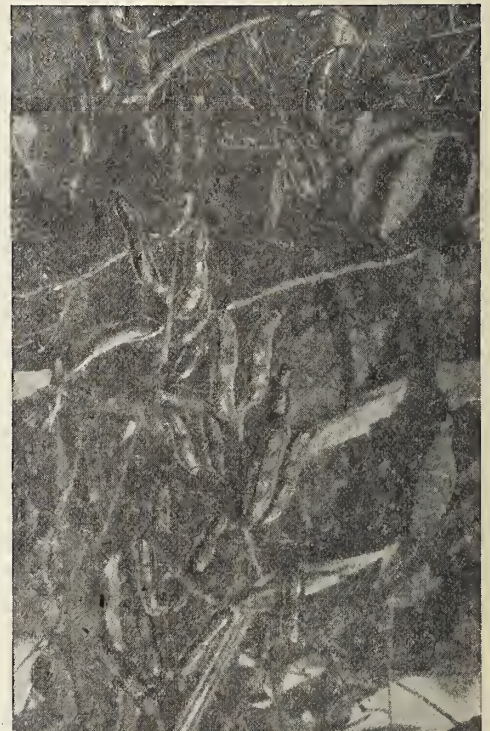
Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$1.50; 60 lbs., about \$5.00.

Osceola Beans The Osceola Bean is a new variety introduced by the Florida Experiment Station, but has several advantages over the Florida and Early Speckled varieties. It is free from the stinging fuzz or velvet on the pods, which makes the other varieties very unpleasant to handle. It has larger beans and pods, making them less expensive to gather, and also is much earlier, at least, than the Florida Bean.

Is two weeks earlier than the 100-Day. Commences to get ripe about September 1st, and largely ripened by the 15th; all ripe late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, and this makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering easy. Bean picking is less costly. Will make 25 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. Blooms mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for grinding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. The leaves fall about October 1st and mulch the ground very heavily. On some bunches there were 21 pods. The vine out-turn is about the same as 100-Day.

The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large, being the size of the Lyon. The size of the pod is the same as the "Chinese." Pods are five inches long carrying usually six big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods, and are often double-jointed, in many cases having two bunches to the joint. Big podded, big seeded, big forage out-turn, and with extreme earliness—the Osceola Bean carrying all the good points of the Lyon and 100-Day, is the latest wonder of the Velvet Bean world. Except for color of bean and a slight decrease in vine, this bean is practically a Chinese bean, but earlier by some three weeks. Prices: Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid—15 lbs., \$1.75; 60 lbs., about \$5.50.

We have not gone far but we are going in the right direction. Keep your eye on us. Send us an order. If it is only a ten-cent one, we will take care of it so well that you will send us another.



Early Speckled, or 90-Day Velvet Bean

COWPEAS

The Cowpea has become such a staple crop in the South that it is almost as useless to describe it as it would be to describe cotton or corn. The Cowpea is the standard leguminous forage crop of the South and no farm should be without a large or small acreage of Cowpeas.

VARIETIES OF COWPEAS

Clay Peas.—A standard cowpea in the South. Medium late variety of running habit and vigorous growth of vine, giving a good forage crop. The leaves do not shed as many varieties in curing and the pods ripen very uniformly. For forage, peas, and a soil builder, you will be pleased with Clay.

Brabham.—One of the best and most productive in growth and yield of shelled peas. Upright in growth and retains foliage exceptionally well in curing. Resists disease and is very vigorous and productive. Does best on light soils.

Whippoorwill.—The standard early bush or bunch variety for early crop, for planting broadcast after oats or other grain crops or in the rows between the corn. This variety can be grown further north than other sorts and is being largely planted for soil improvement as far north as Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Seeds, brown speckled and rather small.

Large Black-eye.—The standard large black-eyed table pea. Good either as "snaps" or shelled.

Lady Peas.—Very small seeded but strong growing and a prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the best quality.

Unknown, or Wonderful.—A very vigorous grower. It is the largest growing and most vigorous of the cowpeas. The seed is large in size and of a very light clay color.

Iron, also Called Flint.—A small, hardy, grayish-yellow glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world; the demand for it is yearly more than the supply. The pea is small and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger peas.

New Era.—Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. Ripens six to eight weeks; recommended where early maturing cowpeas are wanted.

Red Ripper.—As large a growth as Unknown. Red seeded, very scarce and hard to find. Seed dark red. Same size as Whippoorwill. Excellent in corn. Light seed yield, but heavily in hay. Sometimes called wine pea; being large and soft, it is used for shelling green in the pod.

N. C. Black.—Seed large, entirely black, a North Carolina favorite. Clay lands make heavy vines, sandy lands fruit heavily; very early.

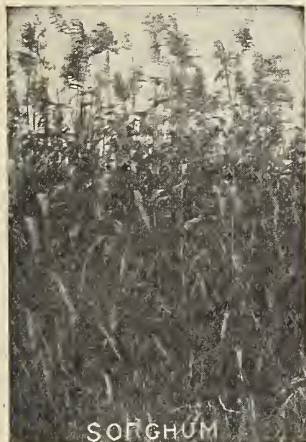


To All Cowpea Sellers and Growers

Offer us from October 1st to June 1st; send samples, name, amounts and price.

The market in Cowpeas is very unsettled, and we cannot make prices now. Let us know what variety you want and quantity, and we will quote special prices. We will send 1 lb., any variety, by mail postpaid for 35c.

MISCELLANEOUS FORAGE CROPS



Southern farmers are realizing more and more the importance of forage crops for planting on land after the grain is removed. The non-saccharine sorghums such as Milo, Kafir, Feterita, etc., are very valuable for sowing on land where the first crops are a failure. Instead of the land lying idle it can be made to produce profitable crops. Our sales of such seeds is an indication of the great favor with which they are being received. Sorghums may be planted from March to July.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE

There are several varieties of Sugar Cane, differing in the time required for ripening and qualities for forage or syrup making. Sorghum is a valuable crop whether sown for forage or for syrup making and should be more generally planted. When sown broadcast for forage use one to two bushels per acre. When drilled, half the amount. Plant any time from March to August. Prices subject to frequent changes. Send for special prices on large quantities. Open orders will be filled at market price.

JAPANESE SORGHUM NOT LIKE OTHER SORGHUMS AT ALL

We have in our office samples of Japanese Cane molasses that are almost as bright as the clearest honey. The flavor is perfectly delightful—not much like sorghum, not much like ribbon cane—just a taste all its own, so rich and delicious that you never forget it. Nothing even approaching this as a molasses cane has ever before been introduced; and it has proven itself to be far superior to any of the other sorghums for stock feeding. Ever since we first introduced it three years ago our customers have been reporting to us that they were getting for their Japanese cane molasses a premium of 15 to 25 cents per gallon over ordinary sorghum molasses, and in many instances they obtained a premium over the genuine ribbon cane syrup.

Japanese Sorghum grows from 12 to 14 feet tall, and the stalks measure from 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 inches in diameter. It gives the heaviest yield of juice and makes the best quality of syrup of any of the sweet sorghums. One man made 343 gallons on 7-8 of an acre and sold every gallon at 75 cents per gallon. Excellent for ensilage and forage purposes. You will do well to plant your entire crop in Japanese Sorghum, but if you are not willing to give up the variety that you are now growing, give Japanese a trial anyway. Prices: Lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Early Amber.—Earliest variety and very popular both for forage or syrup making. Prices: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—50 lbs. (bu.), about \$4.50.

Orange.—Later maturing and stouter, splendid drouth resister, and much liked for forage. Prices: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—50 lbs. (bu.), about \$4.50.

Sumac or Red Top.—The Sumac or Red Top varieties are later maturing than the two described above. They are very desirable, however, for early planting. In our tests this past season the Sumac or Red Top variety proved to be the best drouth resister. Prices: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—50 lbs. (bu.), about \$4.50.

Goose Neck Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.—This is a tall, stout, late-growing variety of Sorghum that is very desirable for syrup making. It will yield a larger amount of syrup than any other variety except Japanese under average seasonable conditions. Prices: Lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

HONEY DRIP SORGHUM

One of the best sorts—makes a large yield of syrup of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety of Sorghum. You will be more than pleased with the syrup for home use and also for sale in local markets. Splendidly adapted for forage purposes; makes excellent growth and is more juicy and succulent than the ordinary Sorghum. Prices: Lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

KAFIR CORN

Black Hull White.—Grows four to five feet high. Fodder of Kafir is very palatable and is relished by stock of all kinds.

For fodder sow 25 to 50 pounds per acre, broadcast or in drills. For grain sow about six pounds per acre in rows three feet apart and cultivate as for corn. Prices, postpaid: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., about \$9.00.

Red Kafir Corn.—Very much like the White Kafir, only grows taller stalks, slender, juicy, and very leafy. Grain is somewhat smaller and harder than White Kafir. Prices, postpaid: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., about \$9.00.



Field of Kafir Corn

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat

A non-saccharine sorghum which stools very freely and makes some enormous yields. Fine for all kinds of live stock, especially excellent to make hens lay. We would advise every farmer to have a small patch of Shallu for his poultry. Sow in rows three feet wide at the rate of about eight to ten pounds per acre. Ask for prices on large orders. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., about \$10.00.

Feterita

The heaviest yielding, quickest maturing, most drouth-resisting grain sorghum ever introduced into the South.

Feterita resisted the drouth better than any other feed crop planted and raised in Texas and Oklahoma last year. Reports show that on some farms it produced from fifty to eighty bushels per acre.

The Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture records that Feterita averaged over nine bushels per acre more than Kafir.

Seventy-five days after planting it was used as feed. Is just twenty-five days earlier than Kafir. The grain has the same feed value as Milo and Kafir, being softer than Milo. The heads much resemble Kafir but are shorter and heavier. Podder is about equal to that of Kafir. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—100 lbs., about \$11.00.

Feterita is a favorite wherever grown.



Heads of Egyptian Wheat

Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape makes an excellent grazing crop for cattle, hogs and splendid green crop for chickens. Sow in fall, August to October, or in spring, as early as possible, not later than April. Should be planted in good soil, such as would grow rutabagas and cabbages. Sow broadcast 6 to 8 pounds per acre or in drills in 30" rows, three or four pounds to the acre. ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.

Broom Corn

Broom Corn is a tropical plant and must be planted after the ground is warmed up by the spring sunshine. This is a crop that deserves special attention. The prices paid for the brush for several years has been unusually high, and during the past season broom corn brush frequently sold for \$200 per ton. An acre will produce from 500 to 1,000 pounds of brush. Broom corn should be planted after late corn planting time. It is needless to mention, when the crop is so valuable, that seed producing only the best brush should be used. A well prepared seed bed is necessary to obtain regular germination. The seed should be planted in drill, a seed every two to four inches. Sometimes it is planted in hills. Send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 174 for full information on growing broom corn.

Standard Dwarf.—A popular native variety with broom makers in the South. The brush is good and the plant stands the dry weather well. Prices: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

Tennessee Evergreen.—A tall growing variety, eight to ten feet high, produces brush of exceptional value and bright color. Prices: Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

Years of experience as seed specialists, coupled with an intimate knowledge of climatic and soil conditions in the South, make it possible to furnish seeds of the highest quality; best suited to YOUR REQUIREMENTS.



Heads of Feterita

Millet

Millet makes a good forage crop and may be planted early, as soon as danger of frost is over, or later on potato or stubble land. Don't let your land grow up in weeds to plague you when it can be made to produce an abundance of good feed.

Golden Millet (German Millet).—We offer the large headed German Millet of the purest and best strains to be had. When grown for hay plant one-half to one bushel per acre, either broadcast or drilled. When planted for seed use half quantity. Make a good seed bed before sowing millet. Lb., postpaid, 25c; 50 lbs., about \$5.50. Write for prices when ready to buy.

White French Half Sugar Mangel

Valuable for stock feeding. It combines with the heavy yielding characteristics of the other mangels a high sugar content; valuable in both fattening and insuring a flow of richer milk. Roots are very large, smooth, clean, oval shape, growing two or three inches above ground, and easily pulled. Skin and flesh white, green top. Very nutritious. An immense cropper. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c; 10 lbs., 75c per lb., postpaid.



SUDAN GRASS ROOTS
Note vigorous growth and
lack of root stocks

Milo Maize

Dwarf Yellow.—A sure dry weather crop. Stalks grow four to six feet and suckers freely. Grain is much like Kafir though not so hard. Matures several weeks earlier than Kafir, but the stalks are coarser and are not as good feed as Kafir. Prices same as Kafir.

Johnson Grass

Sudan Grass

We have fine stocks of both, but they are entirely separate. In fact, we do not keep any seed where Johnson Grass can get near it.



Golden Millet

GRASS SEED

SUDAN GRASS

The heaviest yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced into the South.

Sudan Grass combines all of the good features of Johnson Grass and has none of the objections. While in outward appearance Sudan Grass very much resembles Johnson Grass, it has more leaves, a finer and sweeter stem, and an entirely different root system, which is much like that of millet, hence the grass comes from seed only and **does not become a pest.**

Sudan Grass is sown in the spring as soon as danger of frost is past, either broadcast, in drills, or in rows so that it can be cultivated. If in rows 2 1/2 feet apart about 3 1/2 pounds of seed to the acre will be required; if in drills, 6 to 8 pounds; and if broadcast, 10 to 15 pounds. It stools readily and often from 80 to 100 stems may be found coming from one seed. As a drouth resister it has no equal and may be depended upon when all other grasses succumb to the dry weather. It may be mowed or cut with binder; the latter method is preferred, as Sudan Grass cures admirably well in sheaves. Prices: Lb., postpaid, 40c. By freight or express—10 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$23.50.

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Perennial Rye or English Rye Grass is very similar to Italian Rye. Grows off a little slower, but has the advantage of lasting for years. Makes very heavy, leafy growth, very fine for either pasture or hay. Sow two to three bushels per acre, September to December. Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid. 100 lbs., about \$22.50.

RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS

Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soil, but does best in heavy or low moist, stiff soils. Extra fancy clean seed of best grade. Write for prices.

WHITE CLOVER

A perennial clover. A fine grazing plant for cattle and sheep and can be sown any time from September to March. Used a great deal in both lawn and pasture mixtures. Found in almost every part of the country and succeeds best on moist ground. If sown by itself, use about eight pounds per acre, but use much less seed in combination with other grasses and clovers.

RESCUE GRASS

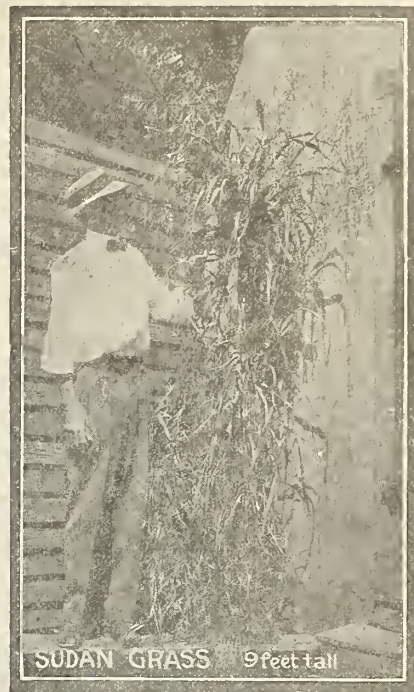
Rescue is one of our most valuable winter pasture grasses. It comes soon after the first fall rains and grows through the winter, re-seeds itself and dies down in April or May. It does not come out from the roots and never becomes a pest. Sow in fall and cover lightly. Sixteen to eighteen pounds of seed per acre is sufficient.

BERMUDA GRASS

This most wonderful and valuable grass is too well known to need description from us. Sow four to five pounds per acre on well-prepared soil from April to June.

ORCHARD GRASS

The most widely grown grass in the world and no other grass so easily adapts itself to widely different soils and climates. One of the most reliable grasses for both pasture and hay. Not advised for sandy lands, but good on all clay lands that are not too wet. Any clay or loam that will make a fair crop of oats will grow orchard grass successfully. Start growth very early in spring and stays green well into winter. A quick grower and relished by all kinds of stock, especially when young. As a hay crop it is easily cured. Grows well in open ground or in forest pastures that have been cleared of underbrush. With proper care it is long lived. Sow three bushels per acre. Lb., 50c, postpaid; 10 lbs., \$3.25, not prepaid.



Mr. Mitchell with bunch of Sudan Grass.
Mr. Mitchell is 6 ft. tall

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

An annual grass, very valuable for fall planting only. In the South it comes quickly, completes its growth during spring and early summer. So rapid is its growth that several cuttings of hay can be made in one season.

It is also very valuable for use in Bermuda and other lawns during the winter. After frost has killed the top of the Bermuda burn it off, sow Italian Rye Grass on it liberally and scratch it in lightly with a rake. It will spring up quickly, make a green lawn during the winter, while the Bermuda is dormant. Sow at rate of three bushels per acre. Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., about \$22.50, postpaid.

JOHNSON GRASS

Johnson Grass is fast becoming an important hay grass in the South. While we would not advise the introduction of Johnson Grass into sections not infested, often there is just enough Johnson Grass on a piece of land to cause a great deal of trouble with any other crop and yet not enough for a profitable hay crop. We would advise planting a liberal quantity of Johnson Grass seed on such land in order to make a finer stem and better quality of hay, and at the same time greatly increase the quantity. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds. March to May. We have some extra nice re-cleaned Johnson Grass seed and will be glad to mail samples on request. Lb., postpaid, 50c. Not prepaid—10 lbs., 35c per lb.; 100 lbs., about 30c per lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

A valuable hay and pasture grass that can be sown either in fall or spring at the rate of three bushels to the acre. Grows three to four feet high. Stands summer heat and drouth, gives two good cuttings of hay per season. Hay classes possibly better than Timothy—with yield twice as great. Can be sown with Orchard Grass or Red Clover or for lawn purposes also. Lb., 50c, postpaid.

Write for special prices on Grass Seeds in Quantity.



Field of White Clover

SUDAN GRASS IS THE GRASS TO PLANT. OUR SEED IS CAREFULLY SELECTED AND PURE

MAGNOLIA MIXED LAWN GRASS SEED

Your outdoor carpet should be of an even-colored grass that grows so close that weeds cannot get through. Think of your lawn as a number of plants, not "just grass." These lawn plants ask what other plants require—good drainage, a soil of a fit quality, the addition of lime where soil is sour, deep preparation by spading or plowing, the addition of fertilizers before planting and from time to time afterwards as the plants continue to feed, and good seed. Where manure is used at any time it should be thoroughly decomposed and free from weed seed and a complete fertilizer at the rate of 500 pounds to the acre is advantageous.

Seeding had best be done in the spring or fall. Be careful to have the entire surface as near alike as possible that the grass may be even in its growth and finish by using a fine rake and a heavy roller. Seed heavily. Use seventy-five pounds of the best lawn mixture to the acre, or one pound to three hundred square feet. Sow the seed carefully on a calm, dry day and rake lightly. Our Magnolia Lawn Grass is the best for the South. Prices: Lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Not prepaid—100 lbs., \$25.00.

CARPET GRASS

Grows splendidly on any sandy soil in the South. Good for lawns and pasture purposes along the Gulf Coast on either sandy or clay soils. Near the Gulf stays green the year round. Stools out heavily from one parent stalk and spreads rapidly. Foliage or blades are wide and when well set forms a thick green carpet that is not uprooted by any amount of grazing. Its habit of growth is similar to Bermuda. Sow 7 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast.

For the Central South this will make a permanent lawn that will be satisfactory. For Florida and the light sandy lands of the Gulf Coast section it will not last, neither will any other grass mixture. In that section it will last for one season, but will largely die out the first summer. On the clay and loamy lands further up this is an unexcelled lawn mixture. After thorough preparation, sow about three bushels of seed per acre in October or November. Prices: Lb., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.



For beautiful lawns in the South plant our Magnolia Lawn Grass Seed

Kentucky Blue Grass.—Splendid for lawn and pasture—partial to limestone lands, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils; doesn't show up materially the first year of seeding; however, if soil is suitable, it will come to a beautiful stand. Sow in February and March, about 40 pounds per acre.

Blue Grass remains dormant in summer; its chief value in pasture seeding is for mixing with Bermuda, Lespedeza and other summer growing varieties. Lb., 50c, postpaid. In quantity, about 32½¢ per lb.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS

It used to be a very unusual sight to see a grain binder in the South. In fact, it has been only a few years since the writer's brother bought his first binder and one of his neighbors asked him if the "big wheel was to fan the driver." We did not know what fine crops of grain our lands would produce until we were almost forced into growing them.

Now it is no uncommon sight to see three and four binders on one plantation. Many of our farmers are making yields of Wheat, Oats, Rye and Barley that would make the farmer of the Middle West sit up and take notice. One of our customers who used to buy feed that was shipped in here called on us the other day to know if we could handle 1,000 bushels of Oats grown from the seed which we sold him. Said that he would have about that many more than enough to make his next crop and save plenty for seed.

A Kentucky farmer came to Mississippi a few years ago. Having grown Barley in Kentucky he knew something of its value as a grazing crop, so he bought the seed from us and planted about forty acres. After grazing the barley all winter it looked so thrifty in the spring that he took his stock off and let it head out. He made about 25 bushels to the acre. We bought his entire crop.

Our sales of all kinds of Seed Grains have just doubled and trebled during the last few years and we know the farmers are making big money out of their grain crops. Take this advice and you will never regret it: **Don't send way north for your seed grain.** A variety may be the very best for Illinois and absolutely worthless in the South.

We do not like to brag too much, but we do honestly and conscientiously try to supply our customers with the varieties which we know to be best adapted to their needs. When you buy your seed from us you are adding 50 per cent to your chances for success.



Fulghum Oats

OATS

Texas Red Rust-proof.—Farmers should be careful in purchasing their seed Oats. The Texas Oats are heavy grains, nearly all of them having a distinctive beard. Color varies, according to the season. They are largely planted in the spring and early fall. Two bushels should be sown to an acre. Bu., \$1.50; 5 bushels at \$1.40 per bu.

Appler.—Equally well adapted for sowing in the spring and the fall, but when put in in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing Oat, with bunchy heads and heavy grain. While originating in the state of Georgia, this oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other southern states, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof Oats for the South. Write for prices.

The Famous 100-Bushel.—The claim for this Oat is that it is an improved type of southern Oat, rust-proof, has heavy grains, large straw, and is extremely productive. While the claim for it is extra productivity, we certainly cannot, nor can anyone else, guarantee 100 bushels to the acre, but it should come as near or nearer to it than many other Oats on the market. Bu., \$2.00; 5 bu. at \$1.85 per bu.

Burt or Ninety-Day Oat.—Largely planted as a fall oat in Florida, where it does well at that season, but not recommended except for spring planting in the Central South. The Burt is a quick maturing oat, but is, in our opinion, much inferior as a yielder of grain per acre. Recleaned and graded seed. Bu., \$2.00; 5 bu. at \$1.85 per bu.

Early Winter Turf Oats.—Stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter and are as hardy as wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties. One to one and a half bushels to the acre. Write for prices.

New Fulghum Early Oats.—This is a new variety which is becoming very popular in the South. It matures from ten to twenty days earlier than Texas Red Rust-proof, and yields more per acre; is rust and frost-proof, and is more valuable for grazing than other varieties on account of its heavy growth. Bu., \$2.00; 5 bu. at \$1.85 per bu.

RYE

Rye is a very hardy plant, suitable for winter pasture, and sometimes makes excellent grain crops in the Southwest. It is very desirable for winter pasture and for a cover crop to be plowed under in the Spring. Southern Rye, \$3.50 per bu; Abruzzi Rye, \$5.00 per bu.

BARLEY

Spring Barley.—This is practically the same as Texas Winter, only it has been grown as a spring crop. Bu., \$3.50.

We thought enough of you and your business to send you a copy of this book which cost us thousands of dollars. Do you think enough of us to send us a one-dollar order? If you have no use for this book give it to a neighbor and spend a penny for a post card to tell us. **THANK YOU.**

HIGH GRADE VEGETABLE SEEDS

Make More Gardens This Spring

The scarcity of foodstuffs is really worse now than it was during the war. Prices are higher. It is up to us to reduce the High-Cost-of-Living and aid in the production of foodstuffs. The fresh vegetables you get from your own garden cost you practically nothing and the quality is much better than you can buy on the market. **GROW YOUR OWN** and cut the grocer's bill in half. Get an early start. Order your seed now.

Asparagus Roots

Two years are gained if roots are planted. All roots two years old. Price—50, 75c, 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

Barr's Mammoth.—This is a superior variety, the largest and best Asparagus grown. The delicacy of its color distinguishes it from other green varieties.

Columbian Mammoth White.—White shoots which stay white.

Conover's Colossal.—A standard sort, green in color.

Palmetto.—Earlier than Conover's. Of Southern origin; but suitable for the North also; large, productive.

Artichoke Roots

Most valuable food for hogs that can be grown. Every hog raiser should plant them. They are not only very healthful, but as a fattening agent are unexcelled. They yield very heavily, 200 to 350 bushels to the acre being realized on good soil. It is not necessary to dig them, for if given an opportunity, the hogs will help themselves. Not only are they valuable for hogs, but are an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses.

Artichokes need planting but once and little or no culture after the first year. Cut as potatoes only smaller, plant in rows three and one-half feet apart. Plow deep, plant shallow, say two inches. The second year break up the ground as for corn; they will come up thickly all over the surface. Run through each way with a cultivator when a few inches high.

Jerusalem.—Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make, also, a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. Cultivate like potatoes. Qt., postpaid, 25c; pk., not postpaid, \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

Brussels Sprouts

(One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.)

Of the cabbage family, producing numerous heads on the stem, of most delicious quality, as well as cabbage-like head at the top. Use and cultivate the same as winter cabbage.

Improved Half Dwarf.—A greatly superior variety which forms heads earlier than most other varieties. It makes stronger plants and more heads. A profitable crop for market gardeners. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.

All prices are postpaid unless otherwise quoted.

Bush Beans

Culture.—Beans are easily frost-killed, so plant them at corn planting time on light, dry land. Cold, wet weather will rot the seed in the ground and fresh manure causes a rank growth of vine with a lack of pods. If hand-cultivated, beans can be drilled in poor soil as close as eighteen inches, but rich soil with horse cultivation thirty inches is required. Drill six beans to the foot and cover one inch deep, or plant four beans to the hill eighteen by twenty-four inches apart. One quart of seed should plant 20 feet and five pecks plant an acre. Plant every third week for a succession up till September 15th in the latitude of Meridian. Pick beans before the bulge of seed appears and pick beans clean to continue the plants bearing. Give beans shallow cultivation and do not till the soil when the plant is in bloom or the plant in self-defense will drop its blossoms. To cultivate when wet is to invite rust.

GREEN POD VARIETIES.

Prices all Green Pod Beans: Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c. Not prepaid—Pk., 15 lbs., \$3.75; bu., 60 lbs., \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$22.00.

Burpee's New Stringless.—The finest green pod stringless bean. The earliest and hardest of all green-podded sorts and produces large, handsome pods, some of which measure fully 6 inches in length. The plants are very productive, bearing profusely the beautiful green pods, which are perfectly round, straight, broad, tender, brittle, finest flavor, very fleshy and entirely stringless. 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Giant Stringless.—A very hardy, stocky vine, pods long, round and green in color, of exceptionally fine quality and stringless throughout its entire growth. About a week earlier than Red Valen-

time and much more prolific. 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

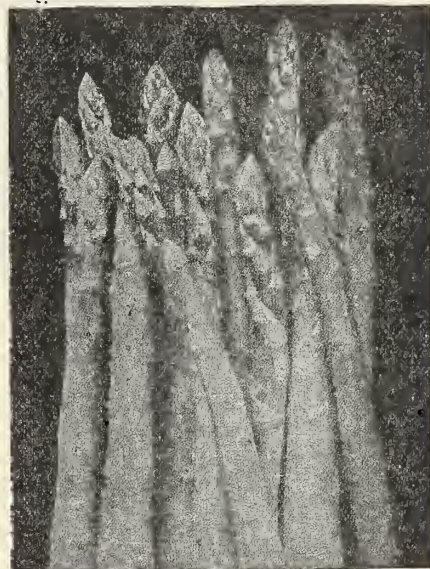
Long Yellow Six Weeks.—Early, productive and of excellent quality; pods often eight inches long; a popular variety. 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Extra Early Red Valentine.—One of the earliest and most prolific round green podded Beans. Comes into bearing earlier than the old stock of Valentines, is a wonderful producer and a perfect shipper. It will remain in a perfect condition for nearly two weeks after picking. 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Black Valentine.—Is a great improvement over the Early Red Valentine, being one-third longer than that variety, with pods perfectly round and straight and of excellent quality. Suitable for both early and late planting and is extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frost, is an excellent shipper, a large yielder, and of very handsome appearance. 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1.—The vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves, very late and bear long, cylindrical green pods of excellent quality. Highly esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles. 15 lbs., \$3.75; 60 lbs., \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

Tennessee Green Pod.—This dwarf snap bean, although new to the seed trade, has for several years been grown in the South, and wherever known is freely spoken of in terms of highest praise. Vine prolific, foliage dark green, with leaves large and crumpled. Pods long, flat, irregular in shape, bright green and of most excellent quality. Seed medium size, oval, flat, yellowish brown in color. 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.



Palmetto Asparagus



Burpee's New Stringless Beans

Wax Pod Beans

Prices all Wax Pod Beans: Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. Not prepaid—Pk., 15 lbs., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

Improved Golden Wax.—The plants are of vigorous, bushy growth, not susceptible to rust, moderately early and very prolific. The pods are exceedingly handsome, large, uniformly broad, thick and almost all solid flesh, of good quality, tender and brittle, without string or coarse fibre; color is a rich golden yellow. Its reliability in producing a heavy crop of large, handsome pods, whether sown in spring, summer or early fall, renders it highly valuable for both home and market planting.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—Strong-growing vines yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, very white, wax-like handsome pods of good quality. It matures about the same time as the Golden Wax.

Webber Wax.—A new wax bean of distinct character. The vine is strong, holding the pods well up. The pods are of an exceedingly bright yellow color, handsomer in this respect than any other wax bean; in shape they resemble Wardwell's wax but are rounder and more meaty. The color of the seed is yellow.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax.—An excellent wax bean in every respect. Rust proof, tender, thick, flat pods of very good quality. Very little string in early stages, developing a little when nearing maturing. Fit for table use 47 days from planting.

Black Pencil Pod or Shipper's Wax.—Best quality round pod early wax bean. Has a bushy growth, height 15 inches; is extremely productive. Pods are straight, round, 6 to 7 inches long; thick, absolutely stringless, of fine flavor; color, medium yellow. The seed is black and all round, high quality sort for the kitchen garden or the market garden.

Dwarf Lima Beans

Culture.—As the Lima requires even more heat than other beans, a failure will follow a too early planting. The bean when favorably planted throws out a stout root; this root in turn lifts the bean above the ground. The bean then opens its halves or false leaves, or cotyledons, and the true leaves soon follow. If in planting the bean is thrust into the soil eye down, and just below the surface, the bean is in a favorable position to begin its growth.

Bush or Dwarf Limas are earlier than Pole Limas and are planted in twenty-four to forty inch drills, three to six inches apart in the row, according to varieties. One quart plants one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet.

Burpee's Lima.—An early maturing large seeded lima. The plants are vigorous and productive. Pods are medium green, very large, about 5 inches long, thick and usually contain four beans of largest size and of excellent quality. Seed very large and shows a greenish white tinge. One of the best and most extensively used bush limas for the market as well as home garden. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c; 5 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid.

Henderson's Small.—Valuable variety on account of its earliness and wonderful productiveness, continuing to grow until stopped by frost. Rich, buttery Limas and the true flavor. Pods short, flat, and contain three to five beans which are of delicious quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

Pole Beans

Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. Not prepaid—Pk., 15 lbs., \$4.00.

Culture.—The pole bean climbs, sometimes needing a little training over any support given it. A good practice is to set firmly in the ground every three or four feet each way poles that are, when set, about six feet high. Some time after bunch beans are planted, six or eight pole beans are planted one inch deep near the base of each stake and later thinned to three or four plants to the pole. One-half bushel of pole beans generally plants an acre and one pint plants one hundred hills. The Pole Bean bears over a longer period than the bunch bean and is generally considered of superior quality, but it requires more labor, longer time to mature, and is more sensitive to adverse climatic and soil conditions. Note that the vine turns only one way around its support.

When too old for use as a green snap bean, use any bean shelled, or still later, when it is hard and dry, it remains equally serviceable.

Kentucky Wonder.—A marvel of continued productiveness and is ten days earlier than any other green-podded Pole Bean. 6 to 8 inches in length, entirely stringless, plump, round and almost solid meat, meltingly tender and of superb flavor when cooked.

Lazy Wife.—One of the most productive and easily gathered of the Pole Beans, hence its very discourteous name. A most excellent bean for the home garden.

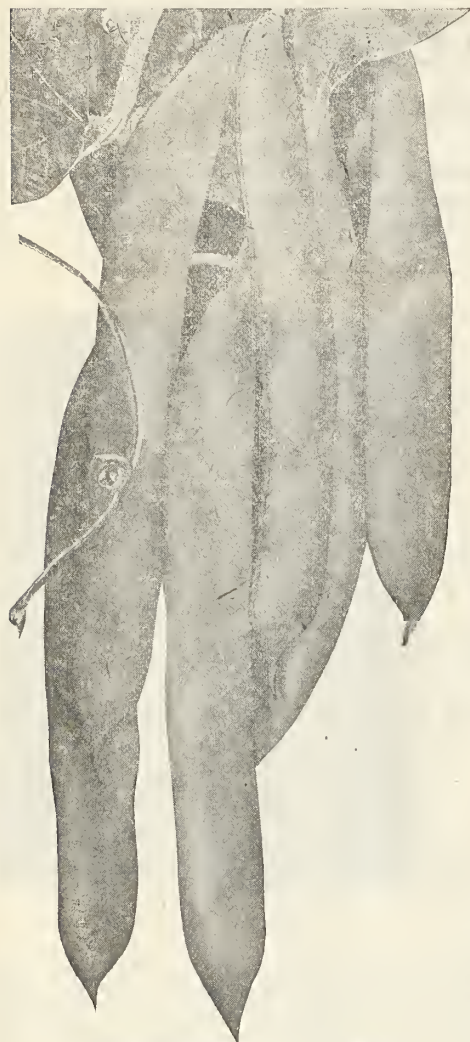
White Creaseback.—An extremely early Pole Bean. Vines small to medium and wonderfully productive. Bearing pods in clusters of from 4 to 12, and medium in length. An excellent shipper.

Butter Beans Pole Limas

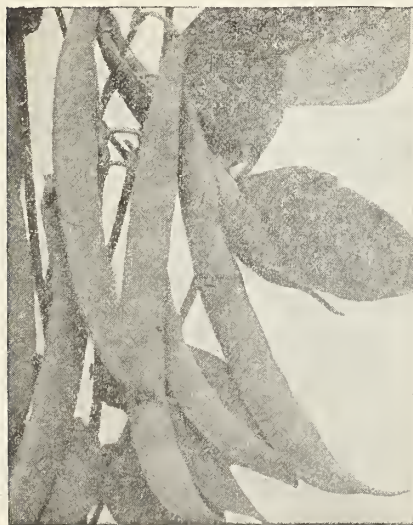
Prices, postpaid, Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c. Not prepaid—Pk., 15 lbs., \$3.25.

Large White Lima.—The large Lima is a general favorite wherever it can be cultivated, on account of its excellent flavor and productiveness.

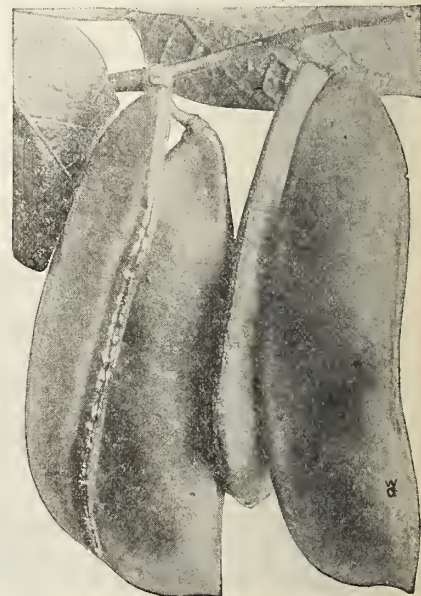
Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva.—Vines vigorous with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, bearing short pods, which are thin and curved.



Improved Golden Wax Beans



Kentucky Wonder Beans



Burpee's Lima Beans

TABLE BEETS

Culture.—The ground for beets should be rich and well cultivated. Sow in drills twelve inches apart and about one inch deep. When the plants are well up, thin to from four to six inches. In this latitude beets are sown from January until the end of April, and from the middle of July to the middle of November; in fact, some growers sow them every month in the year. Can also be sown broadcast.

Prices, all beets, postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

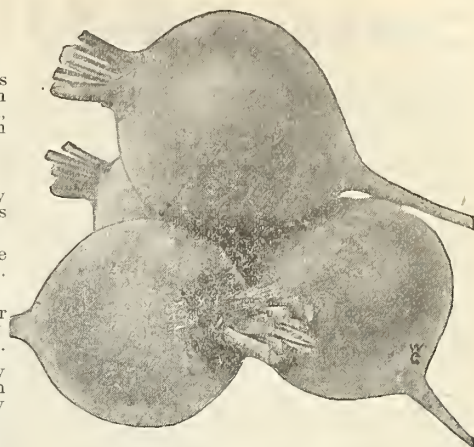
Extra Large Egyptian Turnip, 40 Days.—Roots for table use developing in forty days. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green.

Extra Early Eclipse, 42 Days.—This variety has to a great extent superseded the Egyptian. The bulbs are globes, blood-colored and develop with astonishing rapidity. Foliage longer and more vigorous than the Egyptian.

Long Blood-Red (very rich), 65 Days.—Resists drought better than any other variety of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during winter.

Extra Early, or Bassano.—This is the oldest of the earliest varieties, is generally sown for first crop; flesh is white, circled with bright pink; very sweet and delicate in flavor; it should not be sown at any other season of the year as its light color is generally objectionable.

Early Blood Turnip.—A well selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood skin, dark flesh of excellent quality. Small tap root and small top.



Extra Early Eclipse Beets

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING

Root crops are highly valuable to the Southern farmer. The value of these for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are wonderful, as they are very nutritious and fattening, and improve the health and condition of the stock, and also the quality and quantity of the milk. They yield enormously, and can be grown at a trifling cost from our highly selected imported seed.

Mangels and Sugar Beets are a necessity, and the tremendous increasing demand from all sections of the South is the best evidence that these people are awakening to the vital importance of planting root crops for cattle feed. Every one who keeps even one cow should grow a patch of either the Mangels or Sugar Beets. A trial will prove to you the phenomenal yields which they produce.



Mammoth Long Red Mangels

Golden Tankard.—Shape cylindrical, color deep rich yellow flesh yellow circled with white. Unequaled for feeding stock. ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Lane's Imperial Sugar.—Good for making sugar, also stock feeding. A hardy and productive sort. Yields fourteen to sixteen tons per acre and contains about 16 per cent of sugar. ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel.—Best mangel for deep soil. Very large, wonderfully productive and of good quality. ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00; postpaid.

HIGH
QUALITY

CARROTS

HIGH
GERMINATION

Culture.—Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 3 pounds per acre. Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when leaves are starting out. Make succession sowings about a month apart to give a continued supply. When plants are well started, thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well fertilized soil worked deep. Most varieties of carrot are deep rooted. Soil should be prepared sufficiently deep so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Work often, keeping the ground free from weeds and grass; make drills 16 to 18 inches apart for easy working. Ready to use in about 80 days.

Prices, all Carrots: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Improved Long Orange.—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deer orange color, and free from side roots; superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and the best for stock feeding.

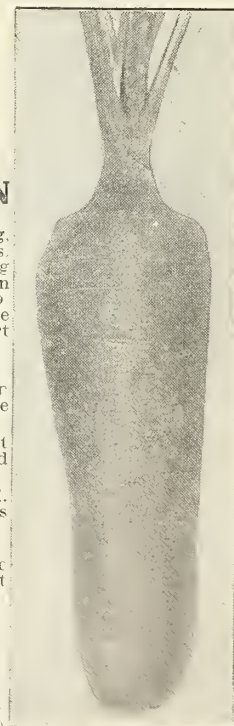
Ox Heart or Guerande.—Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. The root is short, very thick and has a small tap-root; flesh is bright orange color, fine-grained and of sweet flavor.

Early French Forcing.—The earliest variety in cultivation and the best suited for forcing. Tops small, finely divided. The reddish-orange colored roots are nearly round. When fully matured they are about 2 inches in diameter, but should be used before they are full grown and while young and tender.

Chantenay.—An early, very productive, half-long, stump-rooted variety, smooth-skinned, fine in appearance and entirely coreless. The color is a rich orange and the texture and quality are unsurpassed. For table use many regard this variety—because of its form, color, texture and delicate flavor—the finest of all sorts, and it is undoubtedly the best bunching carrot for early market use.

Collards

Georgia or Southern.—Cabbage greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist condition unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family. The leaves can be blanched white as Celery by enveloping each plant for a period of four weeks with a large paper or muslin bag. 70 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.



Ox Heart Carrot

Cabbage Seed

**Pure, High Quality, Sure
to Germinate
It Pays to Buy the Best**

Culture.—For home gardens the seed for early cabbage can be sown in boxes very early, kept in sheltered spots and covered when there is danger of freezes. Later plantings may be made in the open ground as early as ground can be worked. Work soil in seed beds down as fine as possible. Beds should be slightly raised for drainage. Do not fertilize soil in seed beds at least to the extent of making it richer than the open ground in which the crop is to be grown.

Sow seed in drills 6 inches apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowing than this means pindling, unhealthy plants. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in heavy soils, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in light, sandy soils; firm the soil after covering and then water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates in 3 to 8 days, according to weather. The young plants should be kept growing steadily from the start. A check in the growth of cabbage is injurious. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves transplant to open ground.

Cabbage can be grown on almost any soil from light sand to heavy clay or muck. Naturally, the light soils will require more fertilizer or manure than the heavier ones.

Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days and just before a rain. In small gardens this can be done late in the afternoon. Set plants upright with only the leaves above the surface. Firm the soil around the plants. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as roots come near the surface. Keep out absolutely all weeds and grass.

Seed required: In early spring plantings one ounce of seed will usually produce about 2,000 plants; 4 to 5 ounces per acre. After hot weather sets in two or three times as much seed is needed.

Wakefield, Select Early Jersey.—Heading for market 70 days from sowing. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom, with pointed peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names or at higher prices. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Early Large Charleston Wakefield.—Large, solid, half pointed heads of good quality; later than Early Jersey; specially recommended for institutions and market gardeners, producing fully twice as much per acre as the Early Jerseys. 75 to 80 days. Prices same as Early Jersey.



Market Gardener's Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

Bloomdale Early Drumhead, 95 Days.—In form, from round to flat; size large, always solid, few extra leaves; rather short in stem and will stand without bursting. Such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

New York All Season, 110 Days.—Sure header; does not burst early; heads deep flat to roundish. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Bloomdale Large Late Flat Dutch.—Originally obtained from the Swedish gardeners who settled in Pennsylvania previous to the Revolutionary War. The variety is late, solid and very weighty and uniform. We recommend this as a certain header to those who require a large, deep head, long keeper of best quality. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch.—One of the best Early Flat Dutch strains, especially adapted to Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Early and sure header, firm and solid. A splendid shipper as well as one for near-by markets. Prices same All Seasons.

Drumhead Savoy, Flat.—A favorite Savoy; a small drumhead, early and desirable in quality. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Large Late Drumhead, 110 Days.—This is one of our standard late-maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header. Postpaid—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Celery



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, covering one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of the spade or roller after covering and keep clear of weeds or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high, cut off the tops to make the plants grow stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of six inches, four or five inches wide, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, press the soil firmly, and earth up two or three times when the plants are large enough, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, the plants are set out in rows four feet apart and six inches in the row. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it grows. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in a dark cellar. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, need no earthing-up, and may be planted in rows eighteen inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.

Golden Self-Blanching.—The best of all early self-blanching varieties. First introduced in America in 1884. This is decidedly better in quality than the White Plume. It is ready for use nearly as early, blanches as easily, and is larger in size as well as finer in quality. It is of dwarf, compact habit, with thick, solid, heavily ribbed stalks, which blanch easily to a clear waxen yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; postpaid.

CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

Culture.—Prepare hills four to six feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is over, plant ten to twelve seeds in each hill, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to each hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road dust, to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds to the acre.

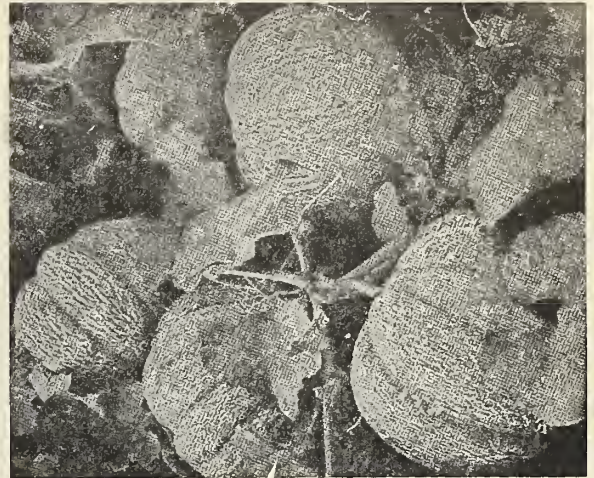
Extra Early Osage.—Fully a week earlier than the Osage; fruits a little smaller, more nearly round and netting extends over more of the surface. These very desirable features, combined with the thick, deep salmon-colored flesh and small seed cavity, characteristic of the Osage, makes this melon deserving of a place in every home and market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Kimbrough's Meridian Market.—We believe that different varieties of Cantaloupes are adapted to their certain localities. In other words, we think that the Rocky Ford will not produce as fine a melon here as in the locality where it originated. In the Meridian Market we think we have a variety peculiarly adapted to this locality. It is somewhat larger than the Rocky Ford and of delicious flavor. The flesh is of rich salmon color and retains its delicious flavor clear to the rind. This Cantaloupe is one of the netted variety, having a small seed cavity, and has produced wonderful results in a hard clay soil. This is one variety we advise planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Hackensack.—We offer under this name distinct stock, very different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruits are nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed and with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruits mature. The flesh is green, a little coarse, but juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Osage or Miller Cream.—A perfectly delicious melon with a fine spicy flavor. The skin is dark green, slightly netted; flesh salmon color. Very productive, a long keeper, a good shipper and fine for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford.—It is oval in form; skin a greenish yellow; netting close, light-colored and very prominent; flesh orange, tinted with green, very sweet and juicy and ripens to the rind. Seed cavity is very small. We can confidently recommend this variety to our customers for both private and market gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Kimbrough's Meridian Market Cantaloupe

Bay View.—Fruits are of largest size, frequently weighing ten to fifteen pounds, long, distinctly ribbed and covered with coarse netting. The skin is green, becoming slightly yellow as fruits ripen. The flesh is green, thick and of fine flavor. This variety is by far the best of the large, late green fleshed melons and so hardy that we especially recommend it to inexperienced cultivators. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Eden Gem.—Genuine Rocky Ford grown. A new improved Rocky Ford cantaloupe. It is a little longer and more closely netted, and has green flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

CUCUMBERS

Culture.—Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm. If planted earlier than this they should be protected. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seed in each hill and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. Cover seed ½ inch in clay and heavy soils and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. Soil which covers seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young, insects often injure them and they should be watched closely, and if insects appear, dust the plants with some insecticide such as Corona Dry. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any larger weeds as they appear. Pick off the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. In this latitude Meridian plantings may be made in the spring. Also in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast August and September plantings are often profitable for late fall and early winter shipments. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 60 hills; about 2 pounds per acre.

Prices all Cucumbers except as noted: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Peerless White Spine, 55 Days.—A productive white-spined variety, with broad and showy foliage; habit of growth rather rampant. Fruit long and slim and very dark green throughout all early stages; but after reaching a length of six or seven inches the ribs at blossom end turn a bone-white, somewhat after the style of the White Spine, but not so entirely white at end as the familiar White Spine. This is a slim variety, dark and of a uniform thickness throughout its entire length. In its old stages, and past its green condition, it turns a light lemon.

Improved Long Green.—Vines very vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about 12 in. long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; the mature fruits are also sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long, of good form and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Davis' Perfect.—A first-class variety for forcing under glass; also for outdoor culture. The color is a dark, glossy green; in shape it is slim. It is very tender, and of exceptionally good flavor. For shipping it is unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Frame.—Old time, well known and popular early variety for home gardens. Medium size, good for slicing and excellent pickling variety. For home use and near-by markets only.

Prolific Long Green.—Vines vigorous, productive; more productive than Turkey Long Green; valuable for salting.

West India Gherkin.—A small fruited variety, very prolific, and used only for pickling as it has no slicing value. Fruits are thick and rounded in shape, ranging from 2 to 3 inches in length, and covered with spines. Makes a strong growth of slender vines, with small foliage.



Davis' Perfect Cucumber

IF QUALITY COUNTS WITH YOU
DON'T TAKE CHANCES
PLANT KIMBROUGH-MITCHELL'S
HIGH QUALITY SEED
CHEAP SEED IS THE MOST EXPENSIVE

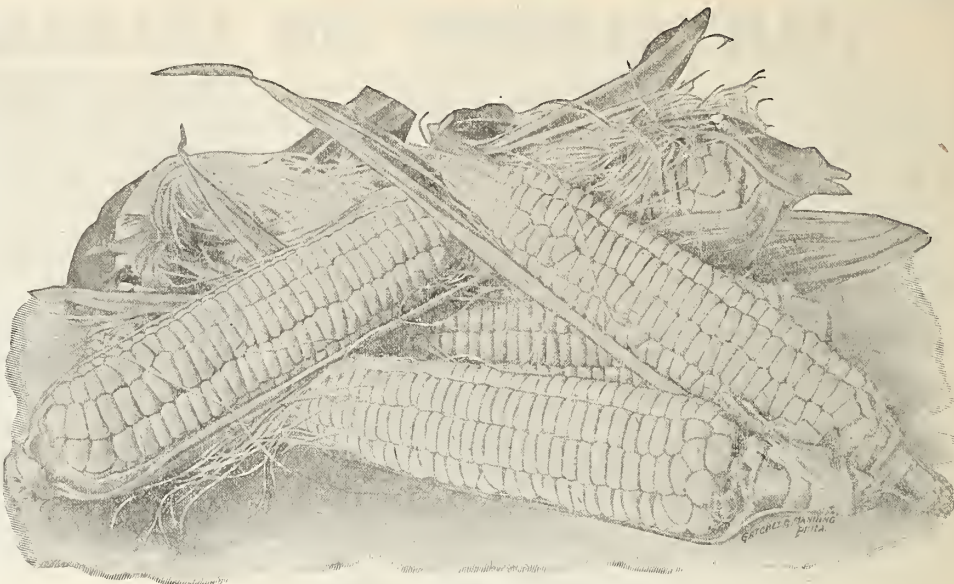
Sweet Corn

Culture.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-matured soil, but excellent sweet corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April. Sweet corns are tender and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One quart will plant 200 hills; six to eight quarts, one acre.

Country Gentleman.—There is no sweet corn that compares with the Country Gentleman for sweetness. It is the variety par excellence where quality is desired. Market gardeners who make a specialty of growing for hotels and high class restaurant trade use this as a main crop variety in preference to any other. For home use it will be found superior and very productive. The fact that it is a favorite variety with canners proves its merits. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, prepaid; larger quantities, special.

Stowell's Evergreen.—This variety is more largely planted than any other, and is the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. Is very productive, the ears are large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary and remain for a long time in edible condition. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; prepaid; larger quantities, special.

New Golden Bantam.—This is the most tender, sweetest, richest and best Evergreen Sweet Corn in existence. It produces



New Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

hardy, and can be grown from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. Each stalk produces three to four fine ears 5 to 6 inches long, having eight rows of sweet kernels. Golden Bantam is the quickest to mature and will give better and quicker results than any other sweet corn we know of. Remarkably free of worms. Do not fail to have some of this splendid corn in your garden next season. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lb., 45c, prepaid; larger quantities, special.

Cauliflower

One-fourth ounce produces about 500 plants; 2 ounces make enough to set out an acre. Matures heads in 90 days from planting.

Culture.—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer. Varying with different climatic conditions. The seeds are sown at all seasons. They must be put out just as early as danger of freezing has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack both cauliflower and cabbage and the same remedies should be applied.

Early Snowball.—This is undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; it is the earliest and produces beautiful snow-white heads of the most delicious flavor. The seed we offer is pure and genuine. Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.25; ¼ lb., \$8.00; lb., \$30.00.

Egg Plant

Culture.—The seed should be sown in hotbeds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South and extensively cultivated. One ounce to 2,000 plants, three ounces per acre.

New York Improved Spineless.—This is an absolute spineless strain of the large purple-fruited which is the well-known standard. The plants are equally as productive, fruits as large and well-colored and calyx are entirely free from spines. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

Florida High Bush.—Prices same as New York Improved.

Endive

Early Snowball Cauliflower

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre of land in rows 3 feet apart.

Culture.—When plants are well started, thin out to 10 inches apart in the row, or they may be transplanted to fresh rows. When plants have reached a good size, gather the leaves closely together and tie loosely in an upright bunch. This bleaches the inner leaves in about ten days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate.

Green Curled.—One of the hardiest and best for general use. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched and become very crisp and tender and fine-flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Kale or Borecole

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. Four pounds to plant an acre. Matures in about 50 days.

Culture.—Sow from the middle of March to the beginning of April in prepared beds; transplant in April and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and should be much more extensively grown than it is. The varieties are all extremely hardy, and are best when touched by frost.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.—Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



New York Improved Spineless Egg Plant

Lettuce Seed

Culture.—The best soil is a rich, sandy loam. The soil should be prepared thoroughly. During the spring lettuce can be sown as late as March 15 in our section with good results. The best time to sow is during the fall months. Sow very thinly in rows 18 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in fine soil, and when well up thin to 12 inches apart in the rows. Thorough cultivation is necessary. One ounce of seed sows 10 square feet, plants 120 feet of row and produces 3,000 plants.

All Lettuce: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; postpaid.

California Cream Butter.—Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade. You will be delighted with this sweet, juicy lettuce.

Early Prizehead.—Very popular, large, loose heading sort. Leaves finely crumpled and fringed, outer ones shaded brown; very crisp, sweet and tender, splendid for home garden.

Big Boston.—This variety heads up in cool weather better than any other sort and stands hot weather equally well, making it especially valuable for market gardeners. It is quite extensively grown in the south for shipment north in winter. The leaves are large and nearly smooth, the edges lightly tinged with brown. Large, loose heads are very crisp, tender, and of the finest flavor. Our stock is from the best selected strain.

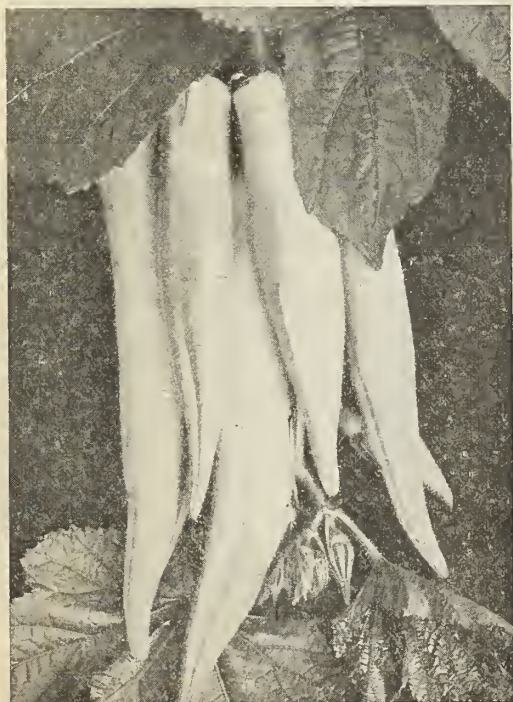
Hanson Improved.—A loose heading variety that is splendid for outdoor use. The leaves are large, of a yellowish-green color, blistered and with crinkled edges; the heads are large, loose and beautifully blanch inside. The quality is splendid, the leaves being decidedly crisp, sweet and tender.

Black-Seeded Simpson.—Does not form a head; leaves are delicate golden yellow; superior for forcing or out-of-door planting.

Early Curled Silesian, 40 Days.—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves.

Kohlrabi or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

Culture.—This variety is very popular with the European population of our city and is largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July until the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old, transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in rows. They also grow finely if sown broadcast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded, or they may be sown in drills and cultivated the same as Rutabagas. One ounce to 200 feet of drill; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds per acre.



White Velvet Okra



Early White Vienna.—The finest variety of all and the only kind we sell. It early forms a smooth bulb and has few small leaves. The so-called large White or Green is not desirable. Pkt., 5c, postpaid.

Leek

Culture.—A hardy species of onion. Sow in drills or broadcast. When six inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants four to five inches deep and about six inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews. Cultivate like onions. Hilling up will bleach the stalks. Freezing improves their quality.

Large American Flag.—Largely grown for fall and winter use. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging two inches through by ten inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Mustard

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

Culture.—Mustard is grown for its seed, which is used for flavoring or medicinal purposes, or grown for its leaf, which is used in salad or cooked like spinach. Sow mustard as soon as the soil can be worked in spring and every three weeks for a succession, or in the south it may be sown in the fall for early spring greens. Cover the seed lightly in twelve to eighteen-inch drills. Cut the leaf when not over four inches high and expect this cutting in fifty days from the seedling.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; postpaid.

Creole or Giant Southern Curled, 30 Days.—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental. Ready for table use in all its stages of growth.

Chinese, or Large-Leaved, 35 Days.—So named by reason of producing when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and as broad as the largest tobacco. These same leaves when size of a man's hand are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves when twice that size we recommend for boiling as spinach.

Okra or Gumbo

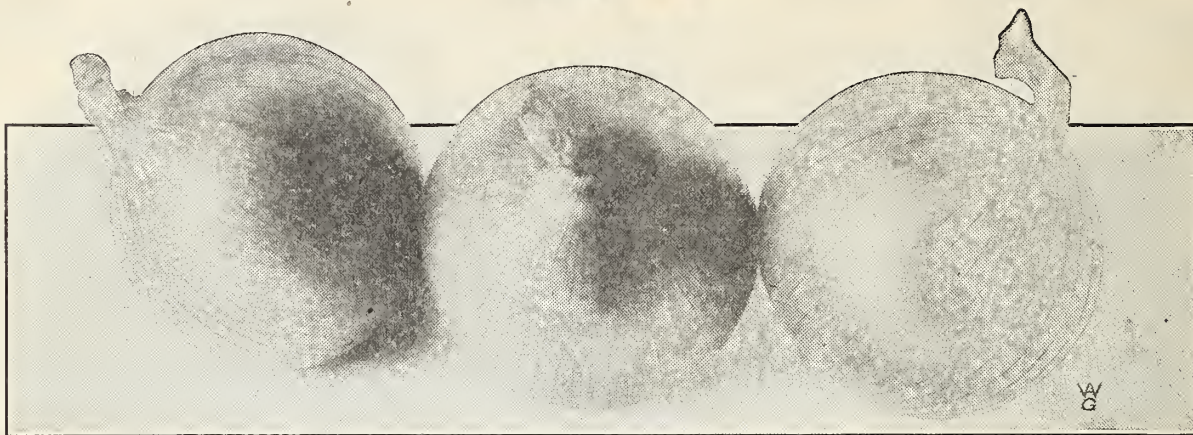
Culture.—The pods of this plant are used in a great number of ways throughout the Southern States, and the plant should be more frequently grown in the north. Plant at corn planting time in rich land, sowing the seed thickly in two to three foot drills, and thinning to an eighth to twelve-inch stand, according to varieties. A generous planting is two ounces to one hundred feet and ten pounds to the acre. Okra seed may be planted six seeds to the hill, two to three feet apart and thinned to two plants to the hill.

White Velvet.—Produces pods larger than any other. They are never prickly to the touch, always round and smooth, while in other varieties they are either ridged or squared-holed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Tall or Mammoth Green Pod.—The long pods measuring 4 and 5 inches are produced in great quantities. The appearance is handsome, of green color and best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

The Best Seed—The Best of Service is Our Policy to Every Buyer Large or Small

ONIONS



Prizetaker Onions

Culture.—For family use onion seed or sets should be planted in any good garden soil just as early as the ground can be worked to advantage in the spring. Ground should be thoroughly broken, well fertilized or manured and then worked down very fine, all trash, clods or grass roots being removed. The use of sets is absolutely unnecessary except as a matter of earliness. Where well shaped, long keeping, marketable onions are desired plant the seed instead of sets, as the seed makes much better onions in every respect. Seed should be sown at the rate of one ounce to 200 feet of row; four or five pounds per acre. Sets vary considerably in size, but the average will run about one pound of sets to 100 feet of row. Onions from the black seed will mature full grown bulbs in 130 to 150 days, according to variety; from sets in from 100 to 120 days.

Cover seed in our clay or heavy soils about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; in sandy soils cover 1 inch. If weather and soil is dry firm the soil after planting; heavy or clay soils should not be firmed when wet. As soon as seed is well up begin a light surface cultivation and keep this up every week or ten days. Never let grass and weeds get the start of you, for young onion plants choked with weeds or grass die down in the "set" stage and will have to be held over until the following fall. Cultivation (always shallow) should be kept up until the bulbs are well formed and matured as indicated by the dying down or dropping over of the top. When matured dig or plow up and store in a dry place, leaving the top on until you are ready to use or market them.

Prizetaker—American Grown.—Amongst large onions this one is exceptional for size and beauty; it is of the same type as large Spanish onions, imported and sold for high prices. Our American-grown seed has become finely acclimated through many years of very careful, painstaking culture. Prizetaker is a yellow globe that matures to great size in the right conditions; it requires a long season and should be started early in hotbed. When properly ripened it's a good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Strasburg or Flat Danvers.—Large and more flat than Yellow Danvers, has white flesh of fine grain, mild, well flavored—a splendid yellow onion for sets. Our seed is very carefully grown and has no superior. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Large Yellow Globe Danvers.—A standard amongst the large types, it is early, almost true globe shape, beautiful yellow skin, pure white flesh, of very fine quality. Good size, and a fine thin neck. Being several weeks earlier than Southport Globe, it sells

for the higher early market prices. The crop ripens uniformly at one time, and its keeping quality is excellent. Buy our strain and you get the best—it is grown with greatest, critical care. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Crystal White Wax.—This is a pure white flat onion, very popular in the South, especially in Texas. We have found it well suited to the South in our trials of this strain. Tenerife seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Large Red Wethershead.—An onion of very productive habit and a fine keeper. The skin is deep purplish red, which covers a round, somewhat flattened bulb of flesh, purplish mixed with white. Moderately fine grain and mild flavor. In poor soil it does best, grows a thinner neck than in strong soil. It is standard in its class in the South and Southwest, where immense quantities are grown for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

White Bermuda, 60 Days.—This variety is not pure white, but has a tint of straw color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Red Creole Onion.—One of the greatest of all red onions. It is the best keeper, best producer, both in yield and money. The skin is brownish red, flesh very solid and fine grained and rather strong flavored. Extremely productive and the best shipper and keeper of all sorts. It is, without a doubt, the greatest onion for the Southern grower, and is rapidly becoming more popular in other Southern States. Matures a little later than the Bermuda sorts, but does not rot as easily. For home garden use it is unexcelled. They can be retained after harvesting a full year without rotting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

ONION SETS

Prices on Onion Sets depends entirely on weather conditions. Prices subject to change at any time. Write for prices on large quantities. Onion Sets weigh 1 lb. to qt. and 32 lbs. to bu.

Culture.—Plant four inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely except the potato Onion, which should be planted in rows two feet apart and ten inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in the spring.

One quart to twenty feet of drill; eight bushels to the acre.

Prices, Onion Sets: Lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

Yellow Danvers.—The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting.

Red Wethershead.—A large cropper, and favorite market variety.

White Multipliers.—Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion.

White Pearl.—Is unusually fine for planting, equally as good as Bermuda, but not quite so large.

Bermuda White or Yellow.—The genuine White or Yellow Bermuda Onion of the great commercial crops. In the set form they often have a rather reddish colored skin, but on maturity are a light straw color.



Crystal White Wax Onions

ORDER EARLY

GARDEN PEAS

PRICES ON ALL PEAS: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 75c; Postpaid. **WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES.**

Culture.—The small, extra early, round-seeded varieties, such as Alaska, can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of ten days or two weeks until about March 15th; after that date it is advisable to sow only the taller-growing varieties with wrinkled seed. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted until the ground begins to warm up. Wrinkled peas rot without germinating in cold ground. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra earlies should be sown in drills thickly, one quart of seed to each 100 feet of row and covered about 2 inches. As soon as the weather warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be kept cultivated clean, and as soon as they begin to bloom earth should be worked up around the stems. Be sure and make succession sowings every two weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing varieties come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms up, usually in the month of March. Many people do not plant these strong-growing varieties on account of the trouble of "staking" or "brushing." Varieties like Telephone, Mammoth Podded, Marrowfats, etc., must be "staked" or "brushed."

It is customary to only cover peas $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, but if extra long bearing season is wanted it would be well to open up drills 6 inches deep; plant seed at the bottom of the drill, cover two inches, and as the plants grow, keep filling in until the ground is level.

It will take a little longer for them to come into bearing this way, but you will get nearly double the crop with this deeper planting.

In manuring for peas, fresh manure should have been put on the ground the previous fall, as fresh manure at planting time makes a rank growth of vine and few pods. In preparing the ground in the spring use nothing but well rotted manure, and if this is not obtainable then use commercial fertilizer. In using commercial fertilizer or cotton seed meal never let the seed come in contact with it, for if you let seed come in direct contact with cotton seed meal or high grade fertilizer, the seed will not germinate. In market garden plantings use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of seed peas per acre.

Alaska or Earliest of All.—This is one of the best early peas grown. It is very productive and matures the entire crop almost at one time, so that it can be gathered in two pickings. It is of good quality for a very early pea. Height, two to two and one-half feet.

Thomas Laxton.—This is a product of the Gradus Strain, the season is identical with Gradus, the pods are square at the end and deeper green color than the parent strain. Vines are 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and may be grown with or without brushing. The main qualities of Gradus are reproduced in this strain and it can be recommended with confidence for the home garden. A better yielder than Gradus.

Sutton's Excelsior.—Is a very fine first early dwarf wrinkled pea, regarded by some as the best of the wrinkled sorts. This is a very hardy sort; can be planted early; vines are 18 inches high, very prolific in bearing; pods are almost square at lower end; they are larger and broader than the usual dwarf pea, and light green color. The excellent quality of the peas, size of pods, heavy yielding and hardness have secured for "Sutton's Excelsior" many friends amongst market growers, who prefer it to the tall, tender varieties.

White Marrowfat.—A smooth pea, growing 3 to 4 feet high, depending upon soil and weather. An old favorite, very productive.

Little Marvel.—An extremely valuable variety, especially suited to small home gardens and is also a splendid variety for early market gardening. It matures very early and produces large crops. The vines grow about 15 to 18 inches high. The pods are dark green, fair sized, produced in pairs and are closely filled with 7 to 8 peas of extra fine flavor.

Extra Early Morning Star.—An English variety of the Gradus type with many desirable qualities. Bearing large, handsome pods in profusion. The peas are large, closely packed in the pod, and the flavor is sweet and delicious. Those who know the good qualities of Gradus will not be disappointed in their trial of this variety. The seed should not be sown until the soil is in a fit state to receive it early in April, as it is a rapid grower. The pods are very large and well filled, and are often ready to pick during June. Height, about 3 feet.

Telephone.—Seeds green, wrinkled, bearing in great abundance large, handsome pods from 5 to 7 inches in length, and containing from 8 to 12 peas of unequalled flavor; height, 3 feet.

McLean's Little Gem.—Very early, prolific and of good flavor. Height about 15 inches.



Thomas Laxton Peas

Parsnips

Culture.—Sow early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart. Plant any time from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude. In Florida and Gulf Coast section sow from September to December for winter and spring crop. One ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three to four pounds to the acre.

Improved Hollow Crown.—This is the best variety to plant. This variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from the depression on top or crown of the root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Parsley

Culture.—Can be sown either in spring or fall in rows 15 inches apart. Seed is slow to germinate, often taking 3 to 5 weeks. When plants have become strong, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds and grass. You should soak seed in water at least 12 hours before planting. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three pounds per acre.

Champion Moss Curled.—A very fine curled variety. One of the handsomest for garnishing purposes. The exceedingly curled leaves make it desirable. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Plain Leaved.—It is very hardy, a strong grower and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10; postpaid.



Early Morning Star Peas

PEA CROP SHORT—PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT ANY TIME—LATE ORDERS WILL LIKELY NOT BE FILLED—GET PRICES AND ORDER EARLY.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS AND SEE WHY WE CLAIM TO BE THE LIVE SEED HOUSE.

Peppers

Culture.—Pepper seed, like eggplant, does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence same should either be started in hotbeds or protected boxes or else planting deferred until the ground gets well warmed up in the spring. When plants have 6 to 8 leaves and danger of frost is past they can be set in the open ground in rows 3 feet apart, 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to produce fruit draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support. Sweet peppers can also be sown in July and August in Florida for the fall shipping crop, many finding this more profitable than spring shipping crops. In spring plantings one ounce of pepper seed will usually make about 1,000 good strong plants if properly handled. Most gardeners prefer to plant seed at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre so as to make sure of a sufficient quantity of plants.

Prices on all Peppers: Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Chinese Giant, 140 Days.—Altogether larger than the Ruby King and remarkable as a show fruit, but not so productive or early as the Ruby King. These chunky monstrosities are just immense, being double the diameter of any other known Pepper and really wonders to look at. They are also so mild that they can be eaten out of hand like an apple. Every private garden should have this sort. No stock superior.

Pimento.—A superb, new, mild flavored variety first introduced in California in 1911. It is the very pepper for those desiring mildness of flavor, for it is free of the pungent flavor that so many consider undesirable.

Large Sweet Spanish, 125 Days.—The large red variety generally used for pickles. Fruit 3 inches long and nearly as broad. Usually hot.

Bull Nose, 130 Days.—Broad at the end, almost square. Earlier than Spanish; hot.

Cayenne, 110 Days.—Fruit 3 inches in length and slender; very hot.

Ruby King.—A leading variety of sweet pepper for home use and market in the South. A very vigorous grower, with large, sweet, mild fruits. A close favorite with the Large Bell or Bull Nose, slightly larger in size and certainly much sweeter and milder than that variety.

Tabasco.—Of tall, bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense number of small, slender, fiery fruits one inch in length and vivid scarlet in coloring. This is the true variety from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made.



Chinese Giant Pepper

Northern Grown Potatoes

Our stock grown and selected especially for seed purposes. We do not handle just ordinary seed potatoes.

We have some seed chosen in the field at digging time from those hills producing the greatest number of tubers most true to type and uniform in size. By this method of hill selection the product of weak, unproductive plants is eliminated each year, and therefore each year the stock becomes stronger and most productive. Like produces like. If tubers from strong productive plants are used a similar harvest will be reaped. "Quality, not price," is our guide in making our seed potato contracts.

Culture.—The potato requires a rich sandy loam. The best fertilizers are thoroughly decomposed stable manure, cottonseed meal, or raw bone meal. Always select good-sized and well-formed potatoes for spring planting. Cut each tuber to two or three eyes to each piece; plant in drills about three feet apart in order to cultivate them properly. Potatoes are planted here from the middle of January to the latter part of March. However, the most reliable time for a general crop is to plant the latter part of January to the middle of March.

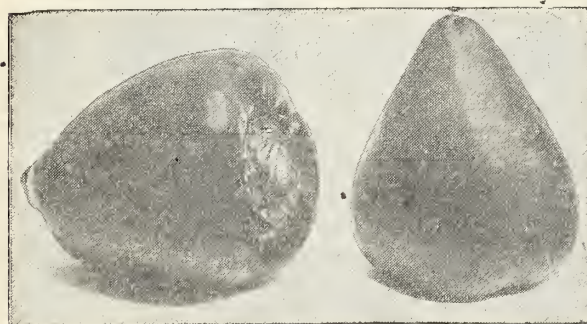
Tubers are oblong to round in shape; skin dull white, slightly russeted; very shallow eyes near surface. A good keeper and shipper.

Early Rose.—True stock and just as good as when it was first introduced; still a standard.

Southern Grown Potato Seed

The only kind to plant profitably.

Lookout Mountain Potatoes.—This is the best second crop potato to be had in the South. Ready for shipment June 1st to July 15th. Get prices when you are ready to plant.



Pimento Peppers

Bliss Red Triumph.—An extra-early potato that is perfectly adapted to the South, and is one of the most profitable varieties, you can possibly plant. It withstands drouth and heat to a wonderful degree, and can be depended upon to produce a good crop under ordinary conditions. For goodness sake, plant some potatoes this spring.

Irish Cobblers.—Superior both in quality and productiveness; as early as Red Bliss Triumph. These potatoes are a beautiful creamy white, smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers—about 10 to 15 days earlier than Early Rose; are particularly recommended to all who grow for market. A very popular potato in all markets.

Peerless.—A round, white variety, with a slightly netted sur-

Quality
First

Pumpkin

Tested
Seeds

Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but are cultivated the same though on a larger scale. They are raised between hills of corn or in fields by themselves, but more properly belong to the farm than the garden, as they readily mix with and injure the quality of the finer squash. After danger of frost is over, plant the seed in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, dropping about a dozen seeds in a hill. The soil should be made as rich as possible. If planted with corn, two or three seeds a rod apart each way will be sufficient. When danger from bugs is past, thin to three plants to a hill.

Green Striped Cushaw.—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, is irregular striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse, sweet. Very productive and popular in some sections. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Kentucky Field, or Large Cheese.—Flat and round like a cheese; color of skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin.—Distinct Japanese variety, adapted to all parts of the South. Very meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Small Early Sugar or Sweet Potatoes, 65 Days.—Sweet, fine-grained and a productive sort; of good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes

RADISHES

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Use a light, rich soil as a crisp Radish cannot be grown in heavy soil. Radishes will mature in from three to four weeks, and should be eaten when quite small. It is a mistake to let them grow too long, or too large, because they become pithy and tough and unfit for table use.

Crimson Giant.—For forcing or outdoor planting. Although twice the size of other forcing sorts, this does not get pithy or hollow; the skin is crimson, flesh is white, tender, crisp and sweet flavored. Sow seed thinly—to permit root growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top.—A standard splendid sort for home garden or market. Small, short tops. Roots are smooth, slender, very attractive. Bright red in color. They grow nearly one-third out of the ground and continue crisp until fully matured, when they are about 5 or 6 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Scarlet Turnip or Non Plus Ultra.—The earliest variety for forcing or open garden. Small, smooth, very deep red, white flesh, crisp, tender and mild. Can be planted very close together owing to their small tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Early French Breakfast.—A great favorite. Bright scarlet, pure white tip, oblong in shape. Makes rapid growth, is a fine table variety, both on account of quality and appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Cincinnati Market, 30 Days.—Somewhat similar to the English Wood's Frame with a decided improvement; scarlet for four-fifths of its length, while the one-fifth at the point is white. A very popular sort. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Red Ladyfinger Radish, 25 Days.—Similar to Long Scarlet, but less than half as long, with a broader crown and with shorter foliage; a most excellent variety. Should be used when about three to three and a half inches long. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Early Scarlet Prussian Globe, 20 Days.—A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine-colored; early, very attractive and desirable; fine for forcing. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Culture.—A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills about ten inches apart and thin out to three or four inches in the rows. One ounce to sixty feet of drill; eight pounds to the acre.

Sandwich Island.—(Mammoth.) This is a sort that grows much quicker than the old varieties. It attains a large size and can be called with right mammoth. It is superior to the old kinds and has come into general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50; postpaid.

Spinach

Price all Spinach: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; postpaid.

Culture.—Spinach a delicious green, resembling in growth a nonheading lettuce; is happily the best of tonics. As early as the soil can be worked, sow it one-half inch deep in fourteen-inch rows, using one ounce of seed to one hundred feet, and in the second week will appear a tiny plant with two very narrow leaves that do not resemble the true leaves that follow. It is impossible to put spinach on too rich a soil, and nitrate of soda is used on it with profit.

Victoria.—An excellent sort, which forms a very large, exceedingly thick, dark green leaf, somewhat curled in the center.

Savoy Leaved.—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with narrow, pointed leaves which are curled like those of Savoy cabbage.

Viroflay, 48 Days (monstrous leaved).—A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring.

Long Standing.—An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; but it is especially desirable because of the fact that it is much later in growing to seed than the average variety.

Squash

Culture.—The squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of our garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season. Plants are tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. For the bush varieties, hills should be four to five feet apart each way; from six to ten seeds are sown in each hill, and the plants are thinned to a stand after the development of a couple of rough leaves. One to two shovelfuls of good manure worked into the soil to each hill is recommended. Keep the squash picked off as soon as they are ready, so as to keep the plants bearing longer. Seed required—one ounce to 25 hills; three pounds per acre.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top Radish

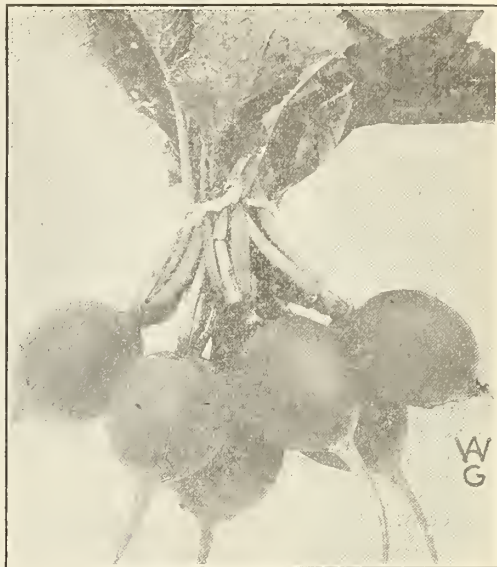
Early White Bush.—The Cymling of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. The best for general use.

Hubbard, 60 Days.—Fruit oblong. Skin dark green, marked with orange. Flesh dry, rich. Especially valuable in northern climates or mountainous districts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

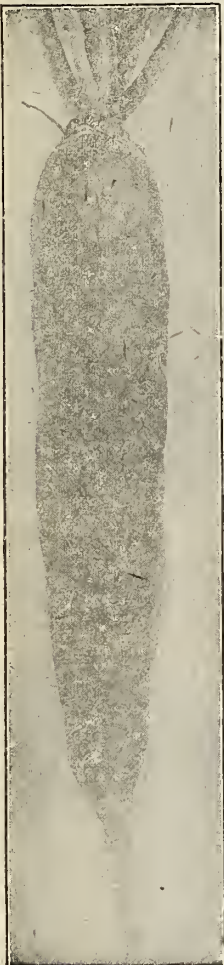
Giant Summer Crookneck.—A mighty fine summer squash. The skin is yellow. The shape is shown in the illustration. The flesh has a deep golden orange color, and is dry and of most agreeable flavor. Measures from one and a half to two feet in length. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush.—Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white.

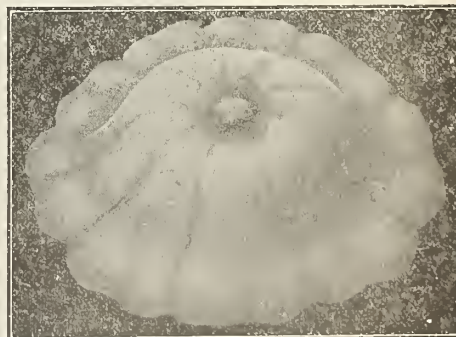
Mammoth Yellow Bush or Golden Custard.—The best strain of yellow scalloped squash. Like the Early White Bush in shape, but much larger; has a clear yellow skin and rich, creamy, yellow flesh of the very best flavor.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radishes



Prices on Squash except as noted: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.



Early White Bush Squash

TOMATO SEED

Culture.—The gardener who has the necessary hotbeds may begin sowing the seed fully six weeks before it will be safe to put the plants in the open ground. In our latitude plantings like these begin during December and early January. When the plants are 3 to 4 inches high they should be transplanted to another hotbed or cold frame, in order to make the plants strong and sturdy. Set the plants in the cold frame in rows four inches apart each way. When the weather has become settled and you think that all danger of frost is past, which is usually about the first of April with us, transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way. If the plants are to be staked, 18 to 20 inches apart is sufficient. A second planting can be made during May, which will make plants that begin to bear during August or September, and continue until frost. One ounce of seed makes about 1,200 plants; use 4 ounces to the acre.

Our Tomato Seed is saved exclusively from crops grown for seed purposes and seed is saved only from the choicest Tomatoes in the fields. We will not attempt to compete in price with seed dealers who sell canning factory seed or who buy up Tomato Seed from the refuse of market gardeners' crops in New Jersey, Maryland and other truck-growing states.

Earliana.—The very earliest large tomato. Is fully a week ahead of all others. The plants are strong and of vigorous growth, sets its fruit freely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—The thick flesh is bright-scarlet, very solid, with comparatively few seeds and of fine, sweet flavor; skin thin; a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

New Red Rock.—A medium early tomato of excellent quality; heavy yielding; one of the best fine large red varieties for canners and truckers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Ponderosa.—Ripens quite early and continues fruiting until late in the season; of immense size; solid, meaty, almost seedless; particularly desirable for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

June Pink.—One of the earliest. The tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

New Stone.—This tomato is recognized by market gardeners as one of the best of all the standard sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

John Baer Tomato.—The earliest tomato on earth. Our seed came from a source that we know to be reliable and were grown especially for us. This tomato has a bright red color and produces large, beautiful solid shipping tomatoes earlier than any other tomato that can be planted. It will produce the most perfect tomato ever grown, will produce an enormous crop, ripens evenly, has a mild, delicious sweet flavor, and is almost seedless, solid and meaty; fruit weighs $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Being such a tremendous yield, a bushel of "John Baer" tomatoes can be gathered in one-third the time of any other tomato.

These seeds sold in 1915 for \$25.00 per pound; in 1914 they sold for \$50.00 per pound. Our price this season is as follows:

Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$4.00.

All prices of tomatoes are by mail, postpaid.

Livingston's Beauty.—The best all-around tomato; exceedingly early, large, smooth and remarkably prolific. It is grown more largely by truckers and market gardeners than any other sort. The variety is of glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple; skin tough; good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.25.

Livingston's Globe Tomato.—In shape it is notably distinct from all others. Of large size, maintained throughout the season,



John Baer Tomatoes

always smooth, firm-fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine, glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Dwarf Champion (Purplish Pink).—Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens, as they may be grown as close as three feet. The vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruits well off the ground. Smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bears in clusters of 3 to 5 good-sized fruits and continues in bearing till frost. Pkg. 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.50.

Early Detroit.—This excellent variety has been tried out by many growers of tomatoes for shipment. It has been found that in earliness, uniformity, freedom from blight of vine and cracking and blistering of fruit, Early Detroit meets the most exacting requirements. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm and of excellent quality. We consider Early Detroit one of the best large purplish pink tomatoes yet introduced. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Perfection.—A very heavy cropper and produces more and large fruit toward the close of the season. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Acme.—A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps remarkably well and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Golden Queen.—Solid, smooth, large in size, and ripens early. Makes a handsome, rich preserve. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Pear-Shaped Yellow.—True pear-shaped, small, color a beautiful yellow. Used for preserves and for making tomato figs. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Pear-Shaped Red.—Same as above except the color is a bright red. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Dwarf Champion Tomatoes

(Continued on next page.)

TOMATOES—Continued.

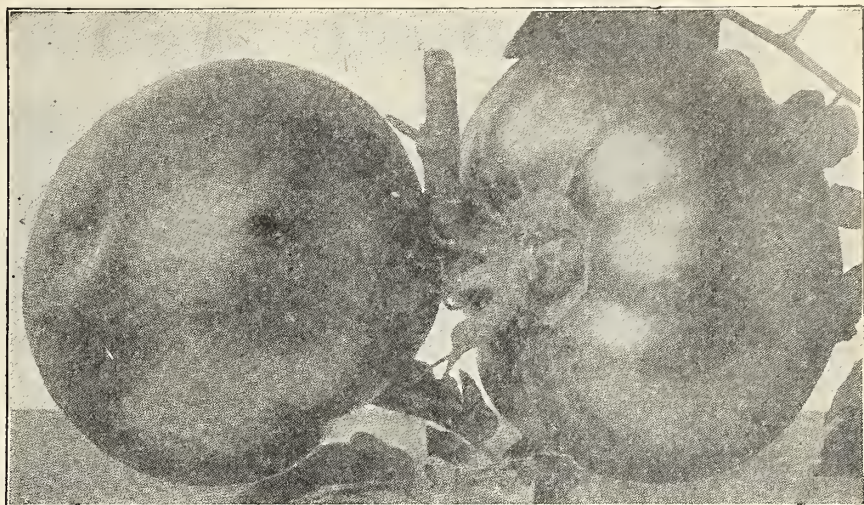
Dwarf Stone.—In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are produced in clusters of three to five, and as the growth is close jointed, each plant produces a large number. The tomatoes are of large size for dwarf kind; are bright-scarlet, very smooth, firm and solid. The walls of flesh are thick, with a solid meaty center, no hard core. The quality is fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Matchless.—Unsurpassed for market or table use; it is a valuable main crop sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Bonny Best.—An early and productive variety. A good forcing tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry.—This is very fine for preserves; immensely productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25, prepaid.

Yellow Plum.—Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25, prepaid.



Matchless Tomatoes

Turnips

Three ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row. Three pounds to the acre. Matures for table in from 60 to 90 days, according to variety and season.

Early Flat Red or Purple Top (Strap-Leaved), 60 Days.—The oldest standard red. Purple on crown, with white bottom. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Flat Dutch (Strap-leaved.)—Similar to above, excepting it is white all over. Price same as above.

Large Early Red Top Globe, 65 Days.—Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it. No sort is its superior. Will produce more tons to the acre than any other sort. Price same as above.

White Egg.—A sort forming roots the shape and size of eggs in an incredibly short period after sowing. Flesh always palatable. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

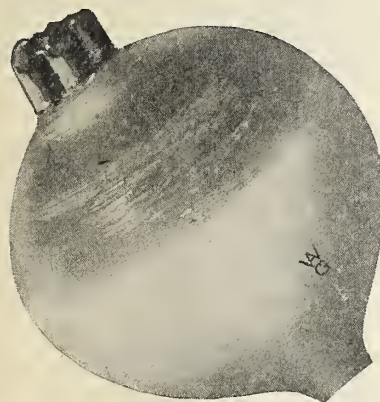
Cow-Horn (Large Cropper).—This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the carrot. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Amber Globe, Green Crowned, 75 Days.—A vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Yellow-Fleshed Purple-Top Rutabaga, 80 Days.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort of heavy cropping habit; flesh yellow, solid, deep purple. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Seven Top.—Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Everything and Everybody eats Turnips—Plant Plenty.



Large Early Red Top Globe Turnip

Pomeranian White Globe.—This is one of the most productive kinds, and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Postpaid, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.



Field of Yellow-Fleshed Purple Top Rutabaga

Calcium Arsenate and Sprayers for applying it—Beyond the experimental stage. Don't raise Cotton for the Boll Weevil—Spray and get the full value of your labor—Write for particulars and prices.

K-M FLOWER SEED



Calliopsis

Our Flower Seeds are selected with greatest care from the best obtainable strains. We take special pains to send out those of highest quality only. Our list has again undergone a thorough revision and we believe now embraces only the choicest types in their respective classes. We sell nearly every variety by the packet. Some popular sorts are offered by weight as well.

The soils best suited to flowers is a light, rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the seed either broadcast or in rows and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. After sowing, water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, but be sure not to keep the young plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground, if warm enough.

Ageratum Mexicanum.—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window boxes in summer and as pot plants in winter. Height, 18 inches. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum.—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer. Cut away the faded blooms and others will come. Pkt., 5c.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon).—The old-fashioned snap dragon, largely improved by cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier in boxes. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until the second season. They are hardy and will withstand the winter here if slightly protected. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Asters

The Aster, in its many varieties, is not only one of the most profitable annuals for the professional florist, but also one of the most satisfactory for the home garden. The plants are usually of vigorous growth and so hardy that they endure a slight frost without serious injury. By planting the different strains and at different times, one may have a constant succession of bloom from the last of July until the middle of October without the aid of greenhouse or even a hotbed.

Seed may be sown outdoors as early in spring as the ground is warm and dry, or for earlier blooming may be started indoors, or in a cold frame and transplanted in the open ground after danger of killing frost is over. If conditions are favorable, they will usually do well in any well-prepared garden soil, but a strong loam that has been well fertilized the previous year is preferable. In planting, cover the seed with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. The rows for most of the varieties should be about one and one-half feet apart. When about one to two inches high, thin to sixteen inches apart in the row. It is desirable to change location as often as practicable.

Giant Comet.—In this class of Asters the petals are very long and recurved and twisted near the center. Plants branching about two feet high, more vigorous and taller growing than the ordinary Comet; flowers large and equal in form; bloom rather late. Giant Mixed; Pkt., 5c.

Queen of the Market Aster.—Very early. Of rare beauty, dwarf and branching in habit, with large flowers of various colors. Its chief merit is its earliness—three weeks ahead of other asters. The flowers are of good size, double and are borne on long stems. Pkt., 5c.

Simple's Branching.—A class of very strong growing Asters, usually not coming into bloom until the latter part of August, but producing on very long stems, full petaled, exceptionally large double blossoms of fine form. Plants distinctly branching, about two feet high. Almost entirely free from the Aster blight. Pkt., 5c.

Superb Aster Mixture.—We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others which we purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful, striking and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not to be found in any other aster mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blossoms. The colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blossoms. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Apple.—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. Height 15 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Begonia-Vernon.—Bears immense quantities of scarlet bloom, exceedingly brilliant; foliage ornamental, first green changing to red. Excellent for pots. Pkt., 10c.

Candytuft or Iberis.—A well-known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be forked in spring. When well up thin out to four or five inches apart; especially desirable for early summer beds.

Candytuft, Empress.—Extra large spikes with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft, Dark Crimson.—Darkest shade of crimson. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft, Mixed.—All shades and colors of the annual sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis.—Bright, showy plants, growing with greatest profusion in any good garden soil. Plants one and two feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Canterbury Bells.—Very ornamental, growing about two feet high, producing beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers, which make a glorious display when planted in large beds. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Centaurea (Corn Flower or Bachelor's Button).—A free flowering bloomer, very showy, growing from two to three feet high and is largely used for cut flowers. It grows in any soil and almost equals the Aster in popularity. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Carnation Giant.—The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. The variety of color includes white, bluish, deep pink,

salmon, carmine, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon and many beautifully variegated flowers. Most of them have beautifully fringed petals and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed. Seed sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the summer for the winter flowering plants. Pkt., 5c.

Coleus.—One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. Pkt., 5c.

Clematis.—Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautifully vari-colored flowers. Soak for twenty-four hours before sowing. Large flowering. Lovely flowers of all colors. Hardy. Pkt., 10c.

Cosmos.—Very effective for autumn flowering in broad masses or backgrounds. A hardy and rapid growing annual, forming bush-like plants with feathery green foliage four to six feet high, covered with large flowers somewhat resembling the single dahlia. They are gracefully poised on long stems and very useful for decorative purposes. Sow outdoors early in spring in rather light soil, not too rich and preferably in a sunny situation. Cover the seed with one-fourth to one-half inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Giant Mixed—Flowers white and in shades of pink, rose and maroon. Pkt., 5c.

Canna.—Stately, very ornamental plants of semi-tropical appearance, very desirable for groups and in masses. Plants branching from the roots, with very large, broad leaves, producing clusters of large flowers of varied and brilliant colors from August until cut down by frost. Sow seeds indoors in February in light, sandy soil, first cutting a small notch through the hard outer coat with a knife or file, care being taken not to cut into the germ. Cover with one-half inch of fine soil. Keep the soil moist and the temperature averaging 60 degrees F. Transplant outdoors after danger of frost is over. Finest Large Flowering Mixed—Plants comparatively dwarf, about three feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Cypress Vine.—A splendid climber, with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height fifteen feet. Pkt., 5c.

Dahlia.—If started indoors and transplanted outside, when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of blooms throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds. Double Mixed Colors—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering show and fancy varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Shasta Daisy.—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers four inches in diameter. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. Pkt., 10c.

Daisies.—Plants of Double Daisy will bloom the first summer and will continue to bloom for years if given slight protection during winter. They are not very particular as to soil. Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Dianthus (Pinks).—In this large and greatly varied genus are some of the most beautiful and best-loved flowers, unsurpassable for color and fragrance. Mixed—Pkt., 5c.



Dahlia

K-M FLOWER SEED Cont'd



Phlox

Digitalis (Fox Glove).—In the South it prefers partially shaded locations, but does well in open. It is a beautiful plant and also valuable for medical purposes, for which the leaves of the second year's growth are used. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Geraniums.—These grow readily from seed and produce blooming plants the first summer. There is a great deal of pleasure in watching them develop from seed, and there is always a chance of securing something new and desirable that way. Zonale—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Delphinium (Larkspur).—Quick growing, very free flowering annuals, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sow in early spring thinly in shallow drills. Thin out after well up to ten or twelve inches apart. They make a pleasing display and are very satisfactory. Giant Flowering Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Useful Gourds.—Japanese Nest Egg. These resemble hen's eggs in color, form and size. They make the very best nest eggs. Pkt., 5c. The Dipper—Long fruits, straight or slightly crooked. Pkt., 5c.

Heliotrope.—To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. No flower is more deliciously fragrant or more useful for hed or pot culture. Height, two feet. Pkt., 10c.

Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos).—A fine climber with clusters of purple or white flowers followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual, from ten to fifteen feet high. Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Double Hollyhocks.—Our Double Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. They grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring in boxes or heds and when six to eight inches high transplant in open ground. Give them rich soil in a moist location or where plenty of water can be given. Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Lantana—Hybrida.—Of tall and slender growth. A splendid acquisition to our list of window and garden flowers. A plant suitable for outdoor use in summer and for house culture. Flowers verberna-like in many colors. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold.—Easily grown, free-flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers until frost. The African is the best for large heds or mixed borders; the French are dwarfier and best for small heds, pots, or as a foreground for larger plants. For earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. French Mixed—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt., 5c; African Mixed—All of the best and newest varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'Clock).—Opens only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. Height, two feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Moonflower (Evening Glory).—Grows thirty to forty feet; covered every evening and cloudy days with large white flowers four to six inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for twenty-four hours and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist will start in about two weeks. Pkt., 5c.

Morning Glory (Convolvulus).—Climbing plants; unequalled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom; annuals attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.—The flowers of these morning glories are double the size of the ordinary morning glory. Pkt., 5c.

Kimbrough's Special Mixed Nasturtiums

Our mixture of Nasturtiums comes to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists in Europe. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures.

Special Mixture (Dwarfs).—This superb mixture will give a larger variety of colors in even proportions than any other Nasturtium mixture, for it is put up by ourselves from named sorts, and contains many of the new varieties, and is the richest and most varied combination of colors ever offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Special Tall Mixture.—This mixture contains all the choicest colors of the tall Nasturtiums, the rich, velvety varieties, and the new hybrids of Madame Gunther. The flowers are much larger than the old-fashioned kind, and their color combinations are simply superb. These climbing Nasturtiums are admirably adapted to covering verandas, trellises, tree trunks and are useful and handsome as cut flowers for bouquets, vases, buttonholes, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Superb Mixed Pansies.—Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest pansy specialists of Europe. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian and many others of the highest type. Pkt., 10c.

Pinks—Finest Mixed.—These charming, old-fashioned flowers are not only great favorites in our gardens, but they possess many distinctive points of merit—hardiness, hearty and free-flowering qualities—which make them not only easy to grow, but equally desirable for the effect produced. Our mixture is the finest procurable and will add greatly to the beauty of the flower border. Pkt., 5c.

Portulaca.—Sow early, in warm, light soil, and thin plants to four inches. Pkt., 5c.

Petunia.—For outdoor decoration or house culture, few plants are equal to this class. They commence to bloom early and continue to flower through the summer. Give them a rich soil and a sunny place. Single Large Flowering—Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c.

Phlox Drummondii.—The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in the spring, broadcast, and work in lightly. No flower gives so wide a range of colors and variations; nor is there any plant finer for hedding for early display.

Phlox, New Dwarf Mixed.—Small plants growing six inches high, literally covered with trusses of large brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the heds are a mass of color, the green of the plants almost entirely covered. Pkt., 10c.

Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage.—A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from midsummer until frost. It delights in the warmest, sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and ground is warm, and may be started earlier in boxes, in sunny windows and transplanted to open ground as soon as the soil is warm. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet William.—Well known, beautiful, hardy perennials, about one foot high, making a most splendid appearance in May and June. Pkt., 5c.

Double Poppies.—They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up thin out to ten inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. Pkt., 5c.

Shirley Poppies (Single).—Very beautiful. The range of colors extend from pure white through the most delicate shades of pale pink, rose and carmine to crimson, white edged, shaded and striped. The form is semi-double. A valuable flower for table and general decoration, as the blooms, when cut young, will keep in water several days. October till March. Pkt., 5c. Double Carnation Flowered Pink—Large showy flowers; two feet. Pkt., 5c.

Verbena.—Mammoth Verberna. Obtained by selection of the largest and most striking flowers. Our strain is very fine. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c. Mammoth White—Large; very fine. Pkt., 5c. Defiance—Very brilliant scarlet. Very fine hedding variety. Pkt., 5c.

Vinca Rosea and Alba (Red and White Periwinkle).—Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Sweet Peas

An ounce will plant twenty-five feet of row.

Out of more than two hundred varieties of Sweet Peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color.

Culture.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in November open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season hank the soil against the roots. Give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring planting. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Kimbrough's Giant Mixture.—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best Sweet Peas in cultivation; no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other Sweet Pea mixture can surpass Kimbrough's Special Mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

New Spencer Varieties.—These are noted for their unusually large-sized flowers, and for the waved or fluted appearance of the petals. Mixed. Packet contains a fine selection of beautiful colors. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Giant Zinna.—This is without doubt the largest and finest thus far produced. It is a cross between the Elegans Fumila, fl. pl., and the Elegans Grandiflora Robusta varieties. The flowers measure from tip to tip fully six and one-half inches; half early; semi-high and perfectly double. Each Pkt., 5c.

Red Zinna.—Pkt., 5c.

Verbena.—Mammoth Verberna. Obtained by selection of the largest and most striking flowers. Our strain is very fine. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth White.—Large; very fine. Pkt., 5c.

Defiance.—Very brilliant scarlet. Very fine hedding variety. Pkt., 5c.

We have tried to list all our seeds, supplies, etc., but it is hard not to overlook something. If you do not find what you want, write us. If we do not have it, we can certainly get it quick.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

We have used these tools ourselves for years, and can personally recommend them in the strongest terms. No matter whether your garden is small or large, you should have a Planet Jr. tool. They will do nearly all the work in the garden, from breaking the ground and sowing the seed to the last working.

Write for complete catalog. All prices are f. o. b. Meridian, Miss.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—Sows all garden seeds (in drills or hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates easily. Price complete, \$19.50.

No. 4D Hill and Drill Seeder.—Same as above, less the cultivating attachments. Price, \$15.50.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—A splendid combination for the family garden, onion grower, or large gardener. It is a perfect seeder, and combined double and single wheel hoe. Price, \$23.00.

No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe.—This new tool is of great value to gardeners who have never felt able to own either a seed drill or a wheel hoe. It will sow even a small packet of garden seed with great precision. Quickly changed to a splendid wheel hoe. A special machine for the small gardener. Price, \$13.00.

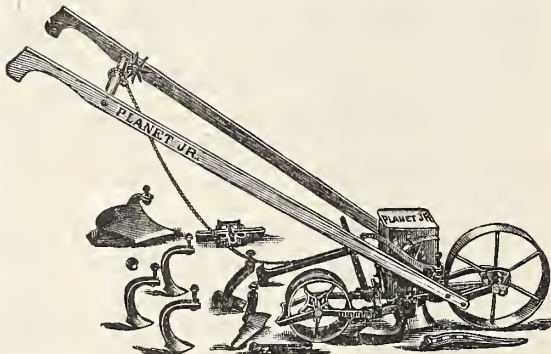
No. 31D, as a Drill Seeder Only.—Price, \$10.50.

No. 33 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.—(The No. 31 without Seeder). Price, \$6.50.

No. 11 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake.—A single and double wheel hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. Has steel frame and 14-inch steel wheels. Price, \$16.00.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe.—Same as No. 11, but without the Rakes and one pair of Hoes. The attachments sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and the others can be added as wanted. Price, \$12.50.

Don't neglect your garden because the war is over. You may need every vegetable you can raise. Planet Jr. helps make the Garden work easy.



Planet Jr. No. 4

For description see the Planet Jr. catalog. It's free—ask for it.

The Gilson Weeder

FOUR TIMES THE WORK WITH HALF THE EFFORT

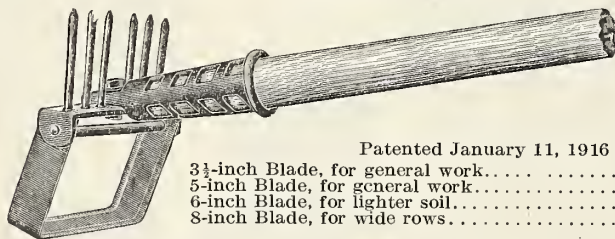
THE DOUBLE-EDGED OSCILLATING STEEL BLADE OF THE GILSON WEEDER cuts both ways under the soil surface, destroying weeds and loosening the earth. It lightens and levels the soil and forms a perfect mulch.

Every stroke counts, backward and forward. There is no tiresome chopping movement as with the ordinary hoe. You work away from the loosened soil, instead of working over it and tramping it down.

The Gilson Weeder does the work of a rake also, clearing the ground as you work, without changing tools. It leaves the ground in perfect condition for absorbing warmth and moisture.

The Weeder can be run close to the plants and shrubbery without harming them, because the side-arms act as fenders for the cutting blade. It is easy to reach under shrubs and flowers.

SIX-FOOT HANDLE



Patented January 11, 1916

3½-inch Blade, for general work.....	\$.85
5-inch Blade, for general work.....	.85
6-inch Blade, for lighter soil.....	.90
8-inch Blade, for wide rows.....	1.00



Five-Point Weeder, 6-Inch Handle

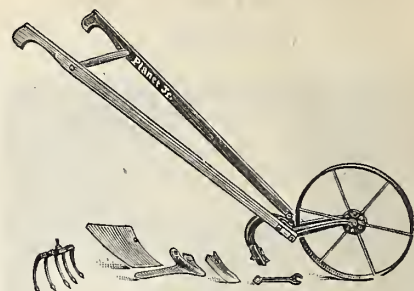


Seven-Point, 14-Inch Handle

Patent Applied for

ANOTHER GILSON GARDEN TOOL which is a vast improvement over the old style tools is the Scratch Weeder, made in two sizes, for fine work in beds or for greenhouse work. The pointed tines of the Scratch Weeder are self-cleaning and will not clog in moist earth. This is a thoroughly practical and strongly-made little tool for close work.

Five-Point Scratch Weeder, with 6-inch handles.....	15c
Seven-Point Scratch Weeder, with 14-inch handle, price.....	30c



Planet Jr. No. 33

No. 14 Planet Jr. Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.—Price, \$14.25.

No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.—The highest type of single wheel hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest and best way. Price, \$10.50.

No. 17 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.—Same as No. 16, but without the Rakes and Leaf Lifter. These single wheel hoes have steel frames, 15-inch steel wheels and an outfit sufficient for most garden work. Price, \$8.75.

No. 19 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.—A new, light, but very strong wheel hoe that will appeal to farmers and gardeners. You can do more and better hoeing with it than 3 men with hoes. Can be used by man, woman or boy. Price, \$6.25.

Planet Jr. Star Pulverizer, Leveler and Weeder.—This new tool is especially adapted for preparing the seed bed and will be found of great value in smoothing and fining the soil surface. The rear blade is 13½ inches wide. After the crops are started it may be used between rows as a weeder or as a crustbreaker. Price, \$6.50.

Seed Sowers

Wheelbarrow Seeder

Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders have won for themselves first place among all kinds of grass seeders. They have demonstrated that they are the most accurate and economical machine for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa and other small seeds broadcast. **Run easily and sow evenly in windy weather.**

No. 12 Double Hopper Seeder sows all small seeds like clover, timothy, alfalfa, turnip and rape; also chaffy seeds like red top, orchard grass and clean blue grass. Hopper 14 feet long. Price, \$9.00, express prepaid.

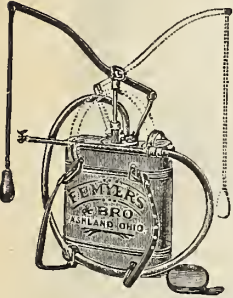
No. 3 Extra Deep Hopper, made especially for sowing Lespedeza seed, and sows all the seeds mentioned above just the same as the No. 12. It is also had in 14-foot hopper only. **Price \$13.50, express prepaid.**

Lespedeza Seed Saving Pan

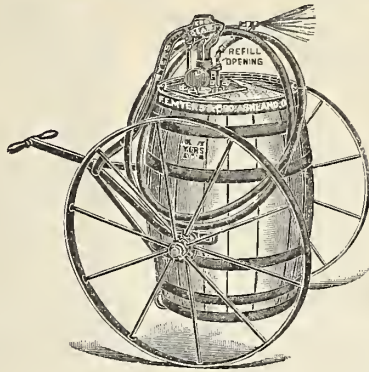
This is a contrivance that fastens on the cutter bar of the mowing machine and drags on the ground behind the cutter bar. The hay falls directly on this pan, which has a perforated top, and the seed sift through while the hay falls off. The very best of Lespedeza Seed is saved by this method as none of the immature seed fall off as the hay passes over. Price, \$12.50 each, express prepaid.

MYERS SPRAY PUMPS

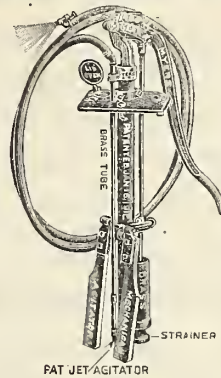
For Spraying, Painting, Disinfecting and Similar Work



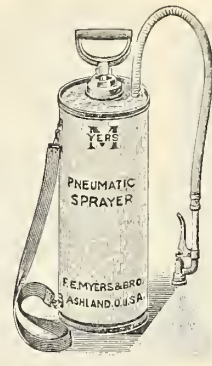
No. 330



No. 1520



No. R318B



No. 296



No. R324

MYERS COG GEAR BUCKET SPRAY PUMP NO. R 324

An all brass, except handle and foot rest, Myers Spray Pump with "Easy Operating"—Pumps 33 1/2% Easier—Cog Gear Head, Patent Agitator, Brass Ball Valves 1 1/4" Brass Cylinder with Solid Plunger, Detachable Hose and Vermorel Nozzle for general spraying work. One in a carton. Can be shipped by parcel post—shipping weight 9 lbs. Price, \$9.00. Postage extra.

MYERS PERFECT KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMP NO. 330

This pump is used extensively by the Government in the Canal Zone, Cantonments, shipyards, and Army Camps for Spraying and Disinfecting Work. Fitted with Brass Spray Pump and 5-gallon galvanized tank. Pump has large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and agitator. Tank is fitted with lid and strainer, and so arranged that no liquid can drip on operator. Shoulder straps are provided for carrying, and the equipment includes 5 ft. best hose, stop cock, pipe extension, hordeaux nozzle, etc. One in a box. Can be shipped by parcel post, weight 25 lbs. Price, each, \$15.00. Postage extra.

MYERS PNEUMATIC COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER NO. 296

Self-Locking D Handle and Screw Top. Constructed of heavy galvanized iron with 1 1/4" Brass Tube Cylinder, and is easily operated. By means of the long distance nozzle, spray can be graduated from a broad fine spray covering the ordinary spraying distance, up to a long-distance spray of 25 ft. Air compressor is simple, works easily and will give the best of long time service. Complete with Long-Distance nozzle and length of hose as shown in illustration. Can be shipped by parcel post. Weight 14 lbs. Price, each, \$9.00.

MYERS COG GEAR DOUBLE ACTING SPRAY PUMP NO. R316B

Here is a high class, large capacity, complete Myers Spray Outfit mounted on skids with 50-gallon harrel and mechanical agitator, and adapted for spray-

ing large orchards, vineyards, trees, vines and shrubbery. Pump has Easy Operating Cog Gear Head, and is fitted with brass valves, ground hevel brass seats, 2" seamless brass removable cylinder, bump packed plunger and double lever shut-off discharge. Equipment includes 15 ft. discharge hose, large capacity nozzle, 8 ft. pipe extension with lever sbut-off and mechanical agitator. Must be shipped by freight or express, weight 200 lbs. Price, each, \$60.00.

MYERS COG GEAR BARREL SPRAY PUMP NO. R318B

Cylinder, Valves, Valve Seats and Discharge are all brass. Working parts are submerged in liquid, doing away with priming. Has Easy Operating Cog Gear Head, 32" Air Chamber, Mechanical Agitator and other features which insure a uniform, constant and elastic spray. Will handle any Mixture. Equipment includes 15 ft. discharge hose, graduating Vermorel Nozzle, Mechanical Agitator and Strainer. Must be shipped by freight or express, weight, 50 lbs. Price, each, \$21.00.

MYERS STEEL BARREL CART NO. 1520

A handy and practical outfit for general spraying work. Can be transported from place to place without difficulty. Has 36" wheels with three-inch tire. No wood parts to wear out or tires to become loose. Can be used with any barrel spray pump. Price, Steel Cart ONLY, ready to attach to barrel, each, \$18.00. Barrel, extra, each, \$7.50.

Please Note.—Above equipment does not include Spray Pump as shown in illustration.

MYERS IMPROVED FAULTLESS HAND SPRAYER

Made in brass and tin. Throws a spray as fine as mist. Kills, drives away and exterminates every living thing obnoxious to yourself, your animals or your crops. Capacity, 1 quart.

Is adapted for the destroying of insects, applying disinfectants to buildings, bushes, etc.; also for applying fly chasers to animals and applying light floor oil. The Improved Faultless Sprayer is absolutely the best constructed Sprayer of its class ever offered to the trade. For strength and durability, it has no equal. Price, 65c; parcel post, 75c. Will spray dry powder.

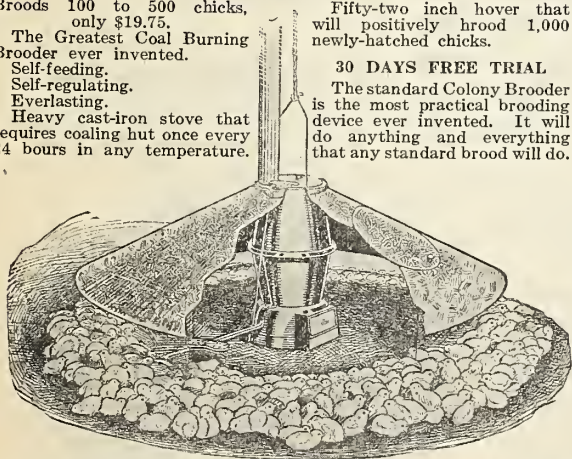
The Standard Colony Brooder

Broods 100 to 500 chicks, only \$19.75.
The Greatest Coal Burning Brooder ever invented.
Self-feeding.
Self-regulating.
Everlasting.
Heavy cast-iron stove that requires coaling hut once every 24 hours in any temperature.

Fifty-two inch hover that will positively brood 1,000 newly-hatched chicks.

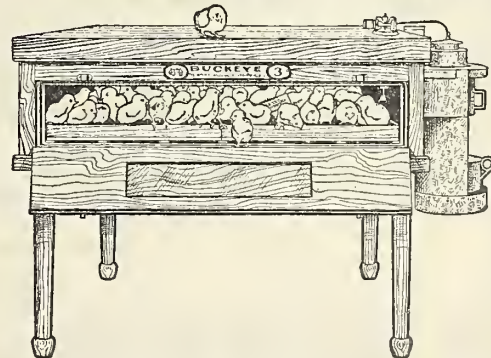
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

The standard Colony Brooder is the most practical brooding device ever invented. It will do anything and everything that any standard brood will do.



The market was open to us. We could have the agency for any incubator made. We sell the Buckeye because our eleven years' experience with it has taught us that it is BEST.

Buckeye Incubators



These are hot-water machines, well made and easy to operate. Owing to the satisfactory operation and the moderate price at which they are sold, there are probably more Buckeye Incubators in use today than any other make.

These machines are sold under an absolute guarantee, and with good treatment will last for years. They

are so simple that a beginner can operate them without any previous experience. These incubators are equipped with every desirable device that can possibly add to incubator efficiency and are pronounced by experts to be the best batchers.

Full descriptive and illustrated catalogue mailed free on request. If interested in poultry, incubators, brooders or hovers, be sure and ask for one.

Buckeye No. 14.	60-egg incubator	\$15.00
Buckeye No. 16.	110-egg incubator	23.50
Buckeye No. 17.	200-egg incubator	32.50
Buckeye No. 1.	Standard, 110-egg	34.00
Buckeye No. 2.	Standard, 175-egg	39.50
Buckeye No. 3.	Standard, 250-egg	49.50

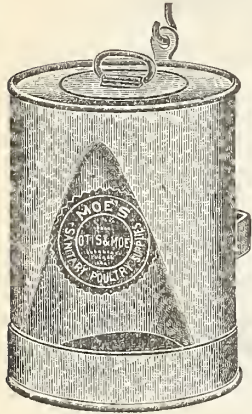
POULTRY SUPPLIES

MOE'S WALL FOUNTAINS

A convenient style of fountain. Very popular with some breeders, that can be hung up on the wall of the poultry house, out of the litter.

Style "A," made with removable bottoms, so that all parts can be easily cleaned, greatly adding to their sanitation and durability. Easily filled. Manufactured of galvanized iron, in three sizes, packed as desired.

No. 25A. About ½-gal. capacity, shipping weight, 1 lb. \$.85
No. 26A. About 1-gal. capacity, shipping weight, 2 lbs. 1.10



Wall Fountain

MOE'S CLIP AND PUNCH

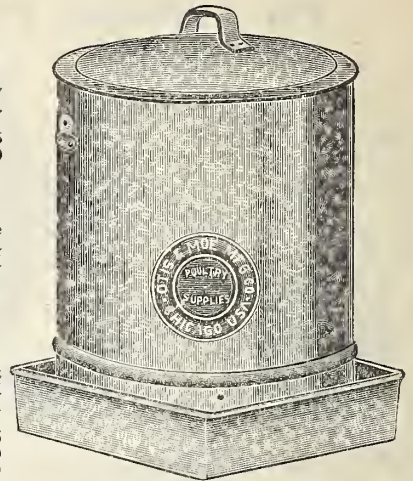
A poultry punch for marking baby chicks. Punches a clean hole in the web between the toes that will not bruise the foot. On the reverse side a cigar cutter that performs as neatly on the end of a cigar. Both guaranteed to work perfectly.

No. 38. Packed 1 doz. in, shipping weight per doz., 5 oz. \$.25

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in one of our inexpensive compartment boxes. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Made of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

No. 45. For baby chicks, each. \$.45
No. 9. For grown birds, each. 1.00
No. 90. For grown birds, each. 1.40



Top Fill Fountain

2-Piece Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain

Made of heavy galvanized iron, all seams being

	Exp.	P. P.
1-qt. size	\$.35	\$.45
2-qt. size50	.45
1-gal. size75	.90
6-qt. size	1.00	1.20

Moe's Top Fill Fountain

The latest and most practical sanitary fountain on the market. This is a double fount, keeps the water clean and pure. Easy to fill—easy to care for.

	Exp.	P. P.
1-gal. size	\$1.75	\$2.00
2-gal. size	2.25	2.65

Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeder

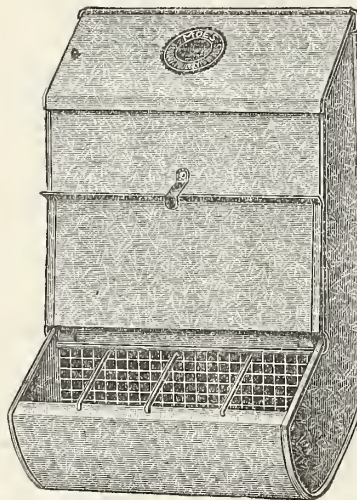
The most convenient and commodious feeder on the market for the price. A great feed saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Can also be used for water. This is not a novelty, but a practical, well-made feeding device that will last for years. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in two sizes.

No. 11. Small size.	\$0.30
No. 12. Large size.40

LEG BANDS

Perfection Colored Celluloid Bands.—These slip on like a key ring; cannot drop off; easily removed if necessary. Made of the various colors—white, pink, yellow, green, dark blue, light blue, red and ruby. Made in all sizes. When ordering state for what breed and color you want them. Prices as follows:

12 for 20c; parcel post, 25c.
25 for 35c; parcel post, 40c.
50 for 60c; parcel post, 65c.
100 for \$1.00; parcel post, \$1.10.



Dry Mash Hopper

Oake's Chick Feed Trough

20-inch size. Each, 75c; by parcel post, 95c.

Dry Mash Hoppers

Large in capacity and small in price.

Does away with all trouble of feed clogging, no matter how coarse. The gradual enlargement to the base together with the vibration of the fowls feeding from the troughs will force the feed downward. It is a great feed saver. Every safeguard has been placed in the construction of the trough to prevent the birds from throwing out the feed. A trial will convince you that it is a hopper of the greatest of merit. Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

No. 35. 8½ in. wide, 12-quart capacity; each. \$1.50
No. 36. 12 in. wide, 18-quart capacity; each. . 2.00
No. 37. 24 in. wide, 36-quart capacity; each. . 2.50

The Perfection Chick Feeder

This simple wire feeder protects the little chicks and insures them plenty of feed, and will pay for itself many times over in economy of feed. It can be used to prevent mother hens from straying with their broods, and also in connection with the Lawn Park Brood Coops. Price, \$1.50 each. By express only.

DON SUNG

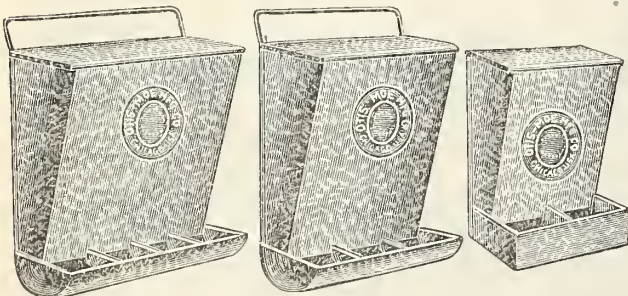
A new discovery. Makes hens lay; absolutely guaranteed to put your hens in good condition and make them lay more eggs.

Don Sung (Chinese for egg-laying) is given in the feed and doesn't force or burst the hen in any way—in fact, it makes her healthier. It is a new scientific discovery for hens that merely stimulates the egg organs, making her strong and vigorous and as a result she lays regularly in any season. Try a box; we guarantee it. Ask for circulars. Price per box, 52c; large size, \$1.04, parcel post paid.

**Buy the Poultry Supplies that
You Need to Properly Take Care
of Your Poultry in These Times
When Poultry and Eggs are
DEMANDING HIGH PRICES.**

AVICOL

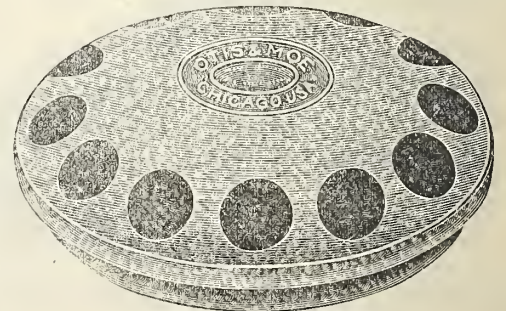
A safe and effective remedy in tablet form for White Diarrhoea, Cholera, etc., in small and large grown fowls. Avicol is now being used by thousands of successful poultry raisers the world over. Write for circulars. Price, 30c per box; tax, 2c.



No. 90

No. 9

No. 45



Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeder

Pratts Poultry and Stock Regulators and Remedies Baby Chick Food



Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

12 lb. pails, \$1.75; 25 lb. pails, \$3.00; packages, 60c and 30c.

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.

Pratt's is the original Poultry Regulator of America and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guinea—insuring quick growth and keep them free from disease. If poultry keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, droppings boards and utensils with

PRATT'S POULTRY DISINFECTANT

most all of their troubles would vanish. This great disinfectant is a real wonder-worker in the poultry yard.

Three times as powerful as crude carbolic acid. A sure deodorizer, germicide and liquid lice killer. Use it for roup, colds and other contagious diseases.

We want you to notice the price, making it the lowest priced disinfectant on the market. Others of equal strength are usually sold for \$1.50 per gallon.

Half gallon, \$1.00; quart, 60c.

Get rid of lice on your poultry. In nests, dust-baths, incubators and elsewhere in a day's time by using

PRATT'S POWDERED LICE KILLER

60c and 30c.

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. May be used wherever a powder is suitable. A splendid deodorizer.

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, getting hens and incubator chicks. It rid horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant for all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing.

Mailed postpaid upon receipt of price.

From gratifying experience poultrymen have learned that the disgusting disease known as Sore Head or Chicken Pox can be successfully treated with

PRATT'S SORE HEAD (CHICKEN POX) REMEDY—60c and 30c.

It acts quickly, checking the spread of the contagion and curing the sores.

We guarantee a sure, rapid cure if Pratt's Sore Head (Chicken Pox) Remedy is used.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Don't let Roup cut your profits. The sure and easy "ounce of prevention" against this dangerously contagious disease is

PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY

Tablets or Powder, 60c, 30c.

Quickly absorbed by the blood, purifies the system, reduces fever, allays inflammation. The safe remedy for roup, colds, catarrh and all bad weather diseases.

Mailed postpaid upon receipt of price.

When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD

14 lbs. for \$1.50; packages, 60c and 30c.

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.



To protect your chicks from white diarrhoea, the most destructive of all chick diseases, it is only necessary to give

PRATT'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY

60c and 30c.

in the drinking water from the first drink. This remedy has saved many dollars' worth of chicks for poultry raisers. You can depend on it.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price. Head lice causes the death of thousands of baby chicks every season. You can save these chicks if you will apply

PRATT'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT

30c.

An unfailing and guaranteed remedy for gapes, one which acts quickly and causes the worms to be expelled.

PRATT'S GAPE REMEDY

60c and 30c.

If used in the drinking water from the start until the chicks are four weeks old, gapes will be practically unknown and it will effect a positive cure in chicks already attacked.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Few diseases show greater fatality among poultry than chicken cholera. An unfailing remedy is

PRATT'S CHOLERA REMEDY

60c and 30c.

It is administered in the drinking water and will be found equally valuable for treating all digestive troubles such as sour crop, dysentery or diarrhoea.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come with using

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR

Costs less than a cent a day per horse or cow.

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America, and is thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold in a guarantee that will satisfy you or money back

Packages, 60c and 30c.

Give comfort to horses, cows and all other live stock in fly time by spraying them with

PRATT'S FLY CHASER

We guarantee it to be unapproached as a fly repellent. It has long efficiency, will not blister, remove the hair or damage the hide. Insures comfort at milking time for the cow and safety for the milker. Does not taint the milk or gum the hair. Soothing and healing on bites and sores. Has no injurious acids. Economical. Will rid dogs and cats of fleas. An effective poultry lice killer. 1 gal., \$1.50; half gal., 90c.

Pratt's Worm Powder, 60c and \$1.25.

Pratt's Veterinary Liniment, 30c, 60c and \$1.20.

Pratt's Cow Remedy, Packages 60c and \$1.20; 12 lb. pail, \$2.50; 25 lb. pail, \$5.00.

Pratt's Egg Ointment, 35c and 70c.

Pratt's Healing Ointment, 30c and 60c.

Pratt's Animal Dip. 1 qt., 60c; 2 qts., \$1.15; 1 gal., \$1.75.

Pratt's Distemper and Pink Eye Remedy, 75c.

Pratt's Veterinary Colic Remedy, 75c and \$1.50.

Pratt's Heave, Cough and Cold Cure, 60c and \$1.25.



SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Add 2c to 30c above remedies, 3c to 60c for war tax.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY AND STOCK SUPPLIES

	By express	Parcel post
International Poultry Food, small size.....	32c	37c
International Poultry Food, large size.....	63c	73c
International Stock Food, small size.....	32c	37c
International Stock Food, large size.....	63c	73c
International Hog Remedy, small size.....	63c	73c
International Hog Remedy, large size.....	1 25	1 45
International Hog Remedy, small size.....	63c	73c
International Poultry Cholera Remedy, small size.....	32c	37c
International Poultry Gape Remedy, small size.....	32c	37c

THOMAS HOG, POULTRY AND STOCK POWDER

	By express	Parcel post
Dr. Thomas Hog Powders, 2-lb. pkg.....	52c	
Dr. Thomas Hog Powders, 5-lb. bag.....	1 04	
Dr. Thomas Poultry Powders, small size.....	26c	37c
Dr. Thomas Poultry Powders, large size.....	52c	63c
Dr. Thomas Stock Powders, small size.....	26c	37c
Dr. Thomas Stock Powders, medium size.....	52c	63c
Dr. Thomas Stock Powders, large size.....	1 04	1 25

A NEW DISCOVERY

NEST EGGS

These are very effective, especially the medicated ones, which not only act as a nest egg, but will kill mites and lice at the same time. Prices as follows:

Medicated Nest Eggs, doz., 75c; parcel post, 90c.
Lime Nest Eggs, doz., 35c; parcel post, 50c.
China Nest Eggs, doz., 50c; parcel post, 60c.

BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK

A worm medicine, a stock tonic for horses, colts, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs. Stock like it. No dosing. Drop a brick in the feed manger—it will do the rest. Price per brick, 25c; 5 bricks, \$1.10; by mail, per brick, 40c.

SPRATT'S DOG FOODS

The measure of success achieved by SPRATT'S DOG FOODS is the outcome of their intrinsic worth, every ingredient entering into their manufacture being chosen either as a health producer, a body builder or vitalizer.

Spratt's Dog Cakes.—Pkg., about 2½ lbs., price, 40c.

Spratt's Puppy Biscuits.—Pkg., about 2 lbs., price, 40c.

Comprise just the right proportion of best quality wheat meals and our pure "Meat Fibrine" to insure an alert and healthy dog.

We have a full line of Spratt's Dog Remedies, Bird Supplies, etc.

Approved and endorsed by Government and State Agricultural Experiment Experts

TALCIMIZED SODIUM FLUORIDE

KILLS POULTRY LICE

It kills both old and young lice, including the young which come from the eggs present on the fowl at the time of treatment.

Purdue University (the State Agricultural College of Indiana) Recommends Sodium Fluoride.—A recent Purdue pamphlet, "Poultry Helps for the Farmer," states: "A new lice remedy, Sodium Fluoride, is being recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has been tested by Purdue with very satisfactory results."

In the same unqualified and enthusiastic way, other notable State Agricultural Institutions have added their endorsement. Can you do better, in ridding your flock of lice, than follow the method suggested by these Poultry Experts, the leading authorities of the entire country?

Talcimized Sodium Fluoride is easy to get, ready to use and very inexpensive.—You can figure that one package (½ lb.) will treat a flock of approximately 50 chickens as a "dip," and practically that many as a "dust." You can see from this that the cost is almost nothing. And the important thing is that you can be absolutely sure it will do the work. There is no guesswork or experiment about this treatment. To use the very words of the U. S. Government experts concluding the tests, "Nothing was found to be as satisfactory as Sodium Fluoride." Be sure and get the Talcimized form, as it is made especially for poultry. Price 35c; by mail, 40c.

Spraying the Home Orchard and Garden

In the fall after the leaves have fallen, or in the spring before they have appeared, all trees, shrubs and bushes should be sprayed with a mixture of one pound Lime-Sulphur to five of water. This is the dormant spray and is effective in controlling scale insects, such as San Jose Scale, Scurfy Scale, Oyster Shell Louse, etc.

After the leaves have appeared in the spring, and in the case of fruit trees after the majority of the bloom petals have fallen, the trees should be very thoroughly sprayed with a solution composed of three pounds of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water. Great care should be exercised in getting the solution well into the calyx cup of the fruit. This spraying is effective in controlling the first brood of the Codling Moth and similar leaf-eating and chewing insects.

TOBACCO DUST

Especially desirable for use against lice and sucking insects. By freight, 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 25 lbs., \$2.00. By parcel post, 1 lb., 30c.

PARIS GREEN

Has been on the market for many years, and is known for its effectiveness. It must be used with care, one teaspoonful to one gallon of water will be safe. By freight only, ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c.

BUG DEATH

Very safe, being non-poisonous; effective on all garden insects. Price, by freight, 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 60c; 12½ lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$8.50. Parcel post, 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., 80c; 12½ lbs., \$1.65.

SLUG SHOT

Especially effective against cut worms, and is not poison. Price, by freight, 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 95c; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 125-lb. keg, \$10.00. By parcel post, 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.20.



BLACK LEAF 40

A nicotine solution for destroying aphids, lice, etc., on both garden and flowering plants. A teaspoonful makes 1 quart of solution. This is one of the most effective preparations for general sucking insect plants. By freight only, 1 oz. bottle, 30c; ½ lb., 80c.

"Let us spray"—"As ye spray so shall ye reap."

DRY LIME SULFUR

Dry Lime Sulfur is the actual standard liquid material in dry powdered form and requires only the addition of water to make an effective spray. By freight, 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$4.50. Parcel post, 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

LIQUID LIME SULFUR SOLUTION

For dormant spraying use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. It can also be used as a summer spray in combination with Arsenate of Lead. By freight only, 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; gal., 90c; 5 gals., \$3.50. Barrel price on application.

PRATT'S SCALECIDE

Cures and prevents San Jose Scale. One of the best dormant sprays; easy to apply. Not poison. By freight only, 1 qt., 65c; gal., \$2.25; 5 gal., \$6.50.

DRY POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD

Does not burn the foliage, absolutely safe to use, kills every insect that eats it, superior in every way to Paris Green, as it does not burn or scald the foliage, can be used dry as a powder or as a solution in water. By freight only, ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

TUBER TONIC

Tuber tonic is a combination spray having the desirable quick-killing properties of Paris Green, the adhesiveness of arsenate of lead, and the fungus preventive qualities of Bordeaux Mixture, is absolutely safe and can be used without injury to the foliage. By freight only, 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

S. W. INSECTO

A dry-powdered insecticide and fungicide; controls leaf-eating insects and fungi diseases in one spraying, thereby saving time and money. By freight only, 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.15.

PYROX

Destroys insects and prevents blight, all at one spraying, a combination of Bordeaux, Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead. Especially recommended for tomato blight, etc. Price, 1 lb. jar, 40c; 5 lb., \$1.75; 10 lb., \$3.00; by freight only.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

This liquid will control blight on all plants. One of the most desirable preparations for general use. By freight only. Pint, 40c; qt., 60c; gal., \$1.85.

DRY OR POWDERED BORDEAUX MIXTURE

The new form of Bordeaux will keep indefinitely. Cures and controls blight. By freight only. 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



If so, please write their names below. We will send them catalog on your request.

[illegible]

At last! The Sprinkler that every lawn owner has been looking for—the product of a famous inventor—a sensational success. Sprays the water over greater radius than any other; throws an equal amount on each square foot within the immense circle. **JUST LIKE RAIN**; elevates it only three to four feet above ground, preventing the wind blowing it to one side, and yet does not cut it into a fine mist to be lost in the air.

A Montana hardware dealer writes: "After trying one out on our lawn it was easy to hand them to our customers on the "try it first" plan. Had we stocked them earlier in the season, could easily have sold a gross."

Another states: "We have sold several dozen of your Even-Spread Lawn Sprinklers and find they do all you claim for them."

Attached to base, its wonderful little spreader **spins like a top**, spreading the drops as evenly as a shower, causing all to stop, wonder and admire. Sturdily built, sound in principle, will last a lifetime. Is truly a little wonder: Customers delighted. Weight, 3 lbs. boxed. We cannot recommend too highly. Price, postpaid, \$2.50.



Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated. Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical. This contrast speaks for itself.

Mulford Cultures

No Labor Expense.

MULFORD CULTURE will supply your legume crops with billions of nitrogen-collecting bacteria. These bacteria will be busy all winter long gathering free nitrogen from the air and storing it in your soil for following crops.

Furthermore, MULFORD CULTURES will make your clover, vetches and other legume crops bigger, stronger, healthier—will make them richer as feed crops and more profitable as fertilizing crops.

An inoculated cover-crop planted each fall will always keep your soil well supplied with humus and nitrogen—will insure your land against wearing out.

Successful inoculation depends largely upon the quality of the cultures used for that purpose. That is why we recommend MULFORD CULTURES, which are scientifically prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same exacting care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

MULFORD CULTURES contain enormous numbers of the desired nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The sealed bottles insure purity.

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

ALFALFA
SWEET CLOVER
RED CLOVER
Mammoth Clover
Yellow Clover
COWPEAS
Canada Field Peas
VETCH
VELVET BEANS

SWEET PEAS
GARDEN BEANS
Lupins
Lespedeza
CRIMSON CLOVER
WHITE CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER
BURR CLOVER
Berseem Clover

SOY BEANS
PEANUTS
Horse Beans
Perennial Peas
GARDEN PEAS
LIMA BEANS
Sainfoin
Beggar Weed
and others

Those printed in CAPITAL LETTERS can be shipped immediately from stock. The others will be prepared to order and can be supplied in a few days.

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices:

5-acre size	\$5.00 ("Dollar per Acre")
1-acre size	\$1.50
1/4-acre size50
Small size (supplied only in 4 varieties) for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas25

Free descriptive literature sent upon request.

This drawing, made from an actual photograph, shows inoculated Vetch compared with an uninoculated specimen.





KEEN KUTTER



Easy Working Garden Tools—Are Guaranteed to Give Their Users Entire Satisfaction

KEEN KUTTER HEDGE SHEARS



\$5.00 Each

offset tangs extending into handles and riveted through; varnished hardwood handles with copper plated ferrules.

No. KHS—Blades are 8 inches long, handles 10 1/2 inches long.

KEEN KUTTER PRUNING SHEARS

Extra finish, heavy malleable iron frame, with closed bow grip, end catch and carefully ground hooks; ratchet tightening nut; nickel-plated steel nesting coil spring; highest grade crucible steel heavy blade, riveted on, extra ground and sharpened; length over all 9 inches; blade 3 inches long; bow 4 inches long.

No. K93—Black Lacquered Handles and Bow, polished center and hook.



\$2.50 Each

KEEN KUTTER DIRT SHOVELS



\$1.85 Each

(Long handle, round point.)

Socket strap pattern; high carbon steel blade and straps; blade extra tempered and edges sharpened; fitted with extra select ash handles.

No. KLR2—Polished blade 12 inches long, 9 3-4 inches wide; handle 51 inches long.

KEEN KUTTER CULTIVATOR HOES



\$1.25 Each

Special crucible forged steel polished blade and painted points; select second growth straight-grained ash handle; smooth belted, black lacquered steel ferrule; gold bronzed cap.

No. KA—Corrugated points 3 inches long, 4 3-4 inches spread; malleable iron riveted shank; flaring blade, 5 inch cut; length of head, 10 inches; length of handle, 4 1/2 feet.

KEEN KUTTER D-HANDLE SPADES



\$2.00 Each

oiled, handle of extra select ash.

No. KSD2—Square point polished, blade 12 inches long, 7 1/2 inches wide; handle 27 inches long.

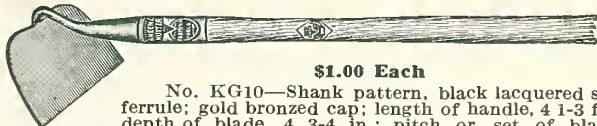
SCREENING SCOOPS \$2.50 Each

FOR POTATOES, EAR CORN, ONIONS, ETC.

Wood D-handle; 8 gauge steel wire screening blade, with 1/4-in. round steel wire side braces; 14 gauge steel straps; 10 gauge steel front edge.

No. WS—Blue Lacquered finish; length of scoop, 17 inches; width of scoop, 14 1/2 inches; length of handle, 27 inches.

KEEN KUTTER GARDEN HOES



\$1.00 Each

No. KG10—Shank pattern, black lacquered steel ferrule; gold bronzed cap; length of handle, 4 1-3 feet; depth of blade, 4 3-4 in.; pitch or set of blades, 7 1/2"; cutting blades assorted, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 inches wide.

OAK LEAF POTATO HOOKS

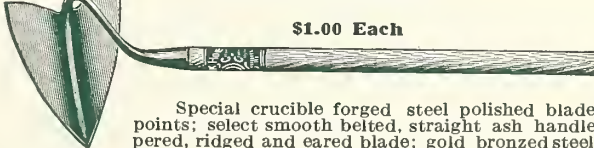


\$1.25 Each

Special crucible forged steel tumbled finish prongs tempered and tested; bent head, gold bronzed; select smooth belted and labeled straight ash handle; gold bronze steel ferrule and cap; shank not riveted.

No. E5R—Five round prongs, 7 inches long; total width, 6 1/2 inches; handle 4 1/2 ft. long.

MATTOCK HOES

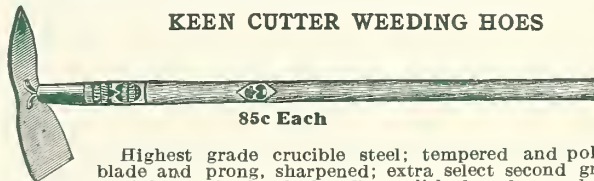


\$1.00 Each

Special crucible forged steel polished blade and points; select smooth belted, straight ash handle; tapered, ridged and eared blade; gold bronzed steel neck and socket.

No. W7 1/2—Warren pattern; length of blade, 7 1/2 inches; width of blade, 6 3-8 inches; length of handle, 4 1/2 feet.

KEEN CUTTER WEEDING HOES



85c Each

Highest grade crucible steel; tempered and polished blade and prong, sharpened; extra select second growth straight grained ash handle, polished and waxed; one-piece steel double shank; black lacquered steel plain ferrule.

No. K10—One prong; length of handle, 4 1/2 feet; width of cut, 4 inches; length of blade, 9 inches.

BAY STATE GARDEN RAKES



\$1.00 Each

Malleable iron head and braced shank, straight teeth, japanned finish; steel ferrule; 6 ft. straight hardwood handle.

No. BMB10—With 10 teeth; 10-in. head.

No. BMB12—With 12 teeth; 12-in. head.

No. BMB14—With 14 teeth; 14-in. head.

BAY STATE GARDEN TROWELS

Excellent tool for transplanting flowers. Malleable iron shank, riveted to blade.

No. B6—Length of blade, 6 inches; width of blade, 2 7-8 inches.



30c Each

KIMBROUGH-MITCHELL SEED CO.,

"THE LIVE SEED HOUSE"

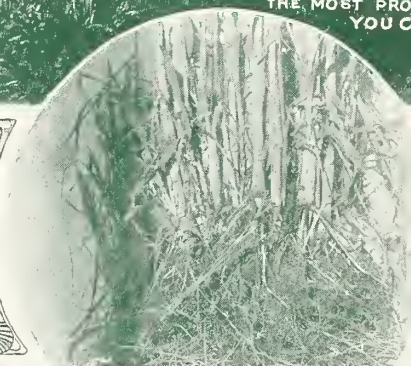
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"The Live Seed House" Meridian, Miss.



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Farm, Garden, Orchard
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